



4-1855

Jacksonville Republican | April 1855

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APRIL

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 13.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 3, 1855.

Whole No. 956.

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads. These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH-PROOF. All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in the South. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

February 13, 1855. J. H. C.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business confided to him in Denton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Scarves and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

April 11, 1854.—J.

Administrators Notice. ETERS of Administration with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Denton County, Ala., on the 10th day of February, 1855; on the estate of Nancy Miller, dec'd; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. A. L. BROWN, Adm'r.

Feb. 27, 1855.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to me individually, will find their notes in the hands of S. P. Hudson who is my legally authorized agent during my absence. Also the notes of the firm of J. A. McCall & Co. will be found there—all of which will be sued on unless immediately paid. Also, the notes and accounts of the firm of Woods & McCampbell, will be found in the hands of A. Woods, and money wanting badly, therefore I hope all indebted to me in any way, will come in and pay same if not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL, Dec. 12, 1854.—J.

To Miners and Farmers. Doct. HICKS, and Prof. DEAR of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the Mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Georgia, a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, 50
For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10
For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10
For analysis or assay of gold, tin or silver, 20
For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

N. B. The fee will always be expected previous to the report being made. Feb. 20, 1855.—2m.

Jacksonville Female Academy. The 7th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 19th day of February next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTON, assisted by Miss M. E. GRANT.

Pupils should commence promptly on the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Secy. Feb. 18 1855.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY J. P. GRANT.

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

H. P. Stovall, Warehouse and Commission Merchant, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Keeps on hand all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAKING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 54.

Price Reduced! Cabin Passage from Jacksonville to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line. NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE STEAM PACKETS

SEMI-WEEKLY. NASHVILLE, M. BERRY, 500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. POSTON, 200 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TUCKER, 200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVAN, 600 Tons, Commander.

Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, after the arrival of the Great South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivaled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure travelers of this line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MESSROUX, CHARLESTON, S. C. Cabin Passage, \$20 00. Steamer, \$8 00. November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Among which may be found latest styles Mole skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS, (Blank, Beaver, and Cass's soft fancy hats various colors. Campaign hats, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pédal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats, Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lake BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Beiged Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS. Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE HOME COURIER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor. To those desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Home Courier." It contains four columns of well selected reading matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.

This paper contains a "Prices Current" corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market. Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send \$8.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

D. 10—2m. S. E. COBURN.

POETRY.

MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

My happy, happy childhood home, Spot first in memory's heart, Though far from thee face bids me roam, With cruel, cunning art: Yet will I think, in purest lore, Of thee, my childhood home—For thee direct my prayers above, O yes! for thee alone.

My happy, happy childhood home, Spot first in memory's heart, Nor stately halls, nor gilded domes, Can such sweet bliss impart. As thee, though humble be thy cot, Lonely thy shady groves, For both by honesty were got, Mid sorrows, cares and woes.

My happy, happy childhood home, Spot first in memory's heart, The very thoughts of thee alone Make tears, unbidden start. How oft does memory turn to thee, In silent, lonely hours, And fancy stretch her sight to see Those native wildwood bowers!

My happy, happy childhood home, Spot first in memory's heart, List! whence that pathetic moan? 'Tis coming from my heart. There's not a tree, a shrub nor flower, On which my eyes both gaze, But brings to mind, with plaintive power, My hours of other days. Ala. Journal.

EXPLOSION OF THE MIDDLETON COAL PITS—SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday evening last about 5 o'clock, an explosion took place at the Middleton Coal Pits, in Chesterfield county, near the line of the Danville Railroad, about 12 miles from this city, which was attended by a shocking loss of life. There were 50 persons in the pit at the time of the explosion, and not more than five of this number will escape with their lives. Thirty-five were found dead, or dying when they were taken out, and of the remaining fifteen, at least ten, it is thought will not recover. All were shockingly burned. The saddest scene was principally colored men; the greater portion of them, we understand, belonging to the Middleton Company. Mr. Samuel Goulin, the overseer of the hands, was amongst the whites who lost their lives. This dreadful calamity, we learn, was caused by a burst in the pit, which broke down a partition wall between the pit in which the miners were at work and an old deserted pit, which, contrary to the expectations of the workmen, contained a quantity of gas, instead of being filled with water. As soon as the blast was fired, and the flame made in the wall between the two chambers, the explosion followed, and the awful destruction of life which we record took place. These are the particulars as gathered from most reliable sources.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE SETTLED.

The Washington Union of Wednesday last, contains the following statement:

"It will be recollected that in Mr. Marey's despatch of November 13, 1854, to Mr. Soule, in reply to the report of the O'Connell conference, he intimated a disposition, that as to the Black Warrior affair the door to adjustment could hardly be considered as closed. He added that, although the late Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations rejected our demands in that case, the present minister has distinctly indicated a willingness to reconsider the position of his predecessor. He has asked for our views in writing, and the reply which his Government had made to our demands, and accompanied his request with an assurance that the world take it into most serious consideration, and act upon it." Mr. Marey thereupon instructed Mr. Soule to communicate to the Spanish Government his despatch of June 22, 1854, in reply to Mr. Cadenas's despatch refusing to comply with our demand for satisfaction in the Black Warrior case. On the 8th of December, 1854, Mr. Soule communicated to the Spanish Government Mr. Marey's despatch of June 22, 1854; but no reply was made to it by the Spanish Government prior to Mr. Soule's resignation and withdrawal from Madrid.

Mr. Marey's despatch of June 22, 1854, was published at length in the Union a few days ago, and it has been universally regarded as one of the most unanswerable arguments ever made on controverted questions of fact and law. We are gratified to learn that it has been properly appreciated, and that the conciliatory of its positions has been fully admitted by the Spanish Government.

We have reliable information as to the change in the determination of our Catholic Majesty in regard to the Black Warrior affair, and have reason to know that the following extract of a letter on the subject from Madrid, which appears in Gauguin's Messenger of February 26, 1855, is correct: "It appears (says the letter) that the Spanish Government has decided on procuring satisfaction in the case of Cuba, exceeded their powers in the affair of the Black Warrior, as regards the two principal points of it—the description of the cargo and the time allowed for the production of the ship's manifest. In consequence, it is disposed to accord a just indemnity." Assuming this information to be true, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Marey's argument has had the effect of securing an adjustment of this affair, which will be consummated upon taking the necessary proof as to the amount of the damages.

ing to know that Mr. Marey's argument has had the effect of securing an adjustment of this affair, which will be consummated upon taking the necessary proof as to the amount of the damages.

"WELL ALL MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING!"

Such was the exclamation of a dying child—the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the window—"Good bye, papa! good bye! Mama has come for me to night—don't cry, Papa. We'll all meet again in the morning!"—and the heart of that father grew lighter under its burden, for something assured him that his little angel had gone to the bosom of him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

There is something cheerful and inspiring to all who are in trouble in this "well all meet again in the morning!" It rouses up the fainting soul like a trumpet blast, and frightens away forever the dark shapes thronging the avenues of the outer life. Clouds may gather upon our paths—clouds press their venomous lips against our cheeks—disappointments gather around us like an army with banners, but all this cannot destroy the hope within us, if we have this motto upon our lips: "All will be bright in the morning!"

Here is one who is doomed to roam awhile in a foreign land, far from the scenes and friendships of his earlier years. Day by day, as he trudges on his pilgrimage, meeting only the cold smile of the stranger, his heart yearns for the communion of the loved ones at home and silent prayers steal up from his lips that the Good God will watch over and protect them from every peril. To such a one how precious dear is the thought that though the darkness may now shadow his path, and distance lie like a Dead Sea between him and his friends, he shall yet "meet them all in the morning!"

Yonder is one who sits over a desolate hearth stone. The wife of his love, who whose voice has cheered him on to great and noble deeds—whose sympathies have been an ever protecting him from every storm of Fate—whose prayers brought down blessing from Heaven for his every sorrow—this one has broken away from the shrine, and wandered out in the shadow-land where none can ever return. Day by day, hour by hour, he has watched the shadows creeping toward her—the sunshine fading from her life, and now, as here he sits before him, it seems as if there was not one bright hope left him for the morrow.

But the spirit of the departed one, hovering yet around him whispers a ment in his ear, and he rouses up from the lethargy of grief, strong still in the hope that he shall meet the loved one again in the morning!

A pilgrim is wandering over life's dreary waste, hopeless and cheerless. To him, earth's choicest fruits have been as poison as asps, its gales conquests, but gilded mockeries, withering as flowers do within his grasp. And now, as Age scatters its dead blossoms in his way, he is growing fastidious weary, and he longs to sit down and enjoy the calm of Death. But even as he sinks fainting at the roadside, there is a rustle of wings around him a whispering of sweet words, and with the strength of a giant he leaps again upon his way, singing the song of thanksgiving and deliverance. Hope has risen from the dead, and he feels that all will be bright in the morning!

So it is ever. Trouble may come upon us, and for a while obscure the brightness of our lives, but it will not last forever. The cross we bear upon our shoulders may have gone down in dust and darkness, but all is not yet lost; some one star twinkles in the Heaven above us. Therefore, oh, brother! depend not wholly—look not always back—There is a rest yet in store; the daybreak will soon dawn in golden fullness upon the darkness. Be patient, cheerful—bear your trials as the olden martyrs did, and you shall yet find that all will be made right "in the morning!"

Oh, wild is the tempest and dark is the night.

But soon will the daybreak be dawning.

Then the friendship of yore Shall blossom once more.

And we'll all meet again in the morning!

257 We publish the following established weights of various articles of produce:

A bushel of wheat, 60 pounds.
Of shelled corn 56 pounds.
Of corn on the cob, 70 pounds.
Of rye 56 pounds.
Of oats 35 pounds.
Of barley, 48 pounds.
Of beans, 60 pounds.
Of clover seed 62 pounds.
Of timothy seed 45 pounds.
Of flax seed, 56 pounds.
Of hemp seed 41 pounds.
Of buckwheat 52 pounds.
Of blue grass seed, 14 pounds.
Of castor beans 46 pounds.
Of dried peaches, 33 pounds.
Of dried apples, 24 pounds.
Of cranberries, 57 pounds.
Of corn, 50 pounds.

A CRACK REGIMENT.—It has been remarked by a desperate and atrocious buffoon, that if a light division of the home force is wanted abroad, the best troops to send will be the Cork militia, in St. Louis.

COST OF FENCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY J. S. SKINNER.

The cost of building and repairing the fences in the United States, is enormous almost beyond the power of calculation, and forces the inquiry whether Legislatures ought not to be called upon to compel every man to keep his stock to himself. Then no man, who did not choose to do it, would be forced to close his hands against the ravages of his neighbor's stock.

Mr. Biddle, a few years since, in an address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that the cost of fencing in Pennsylvania amounted to \$100,000,000. A distinguished writer on National Wealth says: "Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fence which encloses and divides the fields. No man dreams that when compared to the outlay of these unpretending monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left behind. In many places the fences have cost more than the fences and farms are worth. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interest of this country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the hands the fences occupy."

Estimating a chestnut post, rail fence to last eighteen years, and including inside fencing and repairs, the annual tax to a farmer holding one hundred and fifty acres, will be \$130 to \$140, and judging from the present appearance, the tax is perpetual, and there seems but little hope of escape from it.

Did the intelligent farmer reflect a moment and estimate the annual tax which his fences impose upon him, he would not rest until the system was abolished, or until the live fence took the place of the present expensive fence of timber.

The system of compelling every landholder to enclose his property, is peculiar to the United States, with only the exception of England, the fence nuisance appears again under the form of hedge, although these hawthorn hedges, where they are well tended, and not more than half of them are so, are beautiful objects, and answer all the purposes of protection against the inroads of cattle; still the public voice is beginning to cry out against them, because of the enormous amount of land required to support them. Each hedge is five or six feet at its base, and taking into account the amount of land they exhaust on either side, the whole space cannot be less than twelve or fourteen feet wide. When it is needed for the divisions of land in England are very numerous, the amount of available land abstracted from the purposes of agriculture is very great. It has been established at several millions of bushels of grain.

BANK ROBBERY—UNPARALLELED AUDACITY.

The Branch of the Bank of the State of Georgia in this place, was entered through the front door, opening on the Public Square, between seven and eight o'clock Wednesday morning last, and robbed of fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars in bills, all of which are payable in this place. The teller had just been in the room and removed the till from the vault to its usual place in the counter, preparatory to the day's business, and retired to breakfast, locking the side door leading into the passage, after him, and supposing the front door secure, as it had been locked the evening previous. A negro boy whose business it is to sweep out the banking room every morning while the teller is present, has been arrested, and confessed, that by agreement with a white man, the night before, he secretly turned the key in the front door while sweeping, and that a few steps from the door, as soon as the teller rang for breakfast, he emerged from his hiding place, entered the building, secured his booty, and effected his escape untraced. The robbery was discovered a little over an hour after it occurred, yet all attempts to track the villain failed.

Wicks Republican 26th inst.

A RIT OF ROMANCE.—Some years ago, says the St. Louis Intelligencer, a very beautiful young lady was the ward of a person in Louisiana, who defrauded her out of quite a large fortune. This lady came to this city, where she married, but not living on good terms with her husband, finally obtained a divorce from him and retired to a convent. Whilst she was there she received a letter from the son of her former guardian, informing her of his father's death, and that himself had inherited all his vast property, but that he could not consent to retain that which had been treacherously taken from another, and offering to make restitution. The lady immediately proceeded to Louisiana, had an interview with the heir, and received back, both principal and interest, all that she had been wronged out of. The strange part of the story remains behind. No sooner had she got possession of her fortune, than she returned to this city, and sought out her former husband, and in a few days was re-married to him. Verily, the love of woman passeth understanding. The parties are now living in St. Louis.

WESTERN PREACHING.

Rev. W. H. Millburn, to illustrate the peculiar faithfulness of

some of the early Kentucky clergy, says in his lecture:—"An incident related by Ewell White, himself a man of note, will illustrate this. It happened at one time that a meeting was appointed in—old Simon Kenton's county. A preacher named James Axley, familiarly called Jimmy Axley, by his friends, and very popular, was expected. But when he came he brought another with him, who spoke first. This disappointed the people, and there was a good deal of noise and confusion, and great inattention on the part of the audience. It is customary when too ministers are present for both to address the meeting, if one drives in a rail of truth, the other clenches. When Axley arose, all was still, everybody was disposed to listen.

"My friends," said he, looking round with a keen observant glance, "it is perhaps a painful, but always a necessary duty of your minister to reprove sin, wherever found, and be assured I shall not shrink from it on this occasion. Now," said he, "that sandy headed man standing by the door, that went out while the brother was speaking, staid as long as he wished got his boots covered with mud, came in and made such a noise cleaning them as to disturb everybody, and prevent their hearing scarcely a word, that man thinks I mean him. And well he might think so, for it was a disgrace to Kentucky to say he was raised here and had no more manners. Now, my friend, I advise you to go home, and learn how to behave when you come to the house of prayer. But I don't mean him."

That little girl about the middle of the floor, with flowers inside her bonnet, that was giggling and laughing and chattering all the time the brother was speaking, thinks I mean her. And she ought. I am sorry for her parents, who have raised a girl to fifteen, without her learning how to behave modestly and properly, and they are to be pitied. Little girl, before you come again learn to be quiet and reverent in the house of God, and respectful to the minister he has sent. But I don't mean her."

And now that man on the bench towards the corner, that's looking up so bright and wide awake, as if he had never been asleep in his life, and never expected to be, but who was nodding and snoring so as to disturb all around him,—he thinks I mean him. And indeed he well may. My friend, the house of God is not intended for a sleeping room. When you want to take a nap, go home and go to bed and take it regularly; but you come here for another purpose.—But I don't mean him."

And thus he went on, fixing his dark, piercing eye on each offender, singling him out in such a manner that he could not be mistaken, till he had nearly gone through with all who had made any disturbance, ending each reproof with, "But I don't mean him or her." White meanwhile, was sitting on a bench in front of Axley, enjoying the fun amazingly, laughing, ruling his hands, chewing more lustily, and spitting more vigorously, and profusely than before, as each new offender was brought, till the aisle before him was a puddle.

"Now," said Axley, drawing himself up, and with a severe look, "I calculate you want to know who I do mean." "I mean," pointing directly to White—"I mean that nasty, dirty, filthy tobacco chomper, Look at the filthy brown public before him, what wouldn't he hop in it, and to think of the sister's dresses having to go through it!" White was thunderstruck. He never again was known to chew tobacco in meeting.

A CLEMATIS MAN.—The Rev. Mr. Graves, editor of the Nashville Patriot, who was on a lecturing tour in Missouri nearly opposite Hickman, Ky., was found a few days ago murdered, on the roadside, as it is supposed for his money.

In North Carolina it is frequent, among her forests of fat pine, for a lover in distress to send the fair object of his affections a bit of its staple vegetable productions, with an eye pointed upon it. This signifies, "I pine. If favorable to him the young lady selects from the pile the best and smoothest specimen of a knot,—this signifies "pine not." But if on the other hand, she detests him, (there is no middle way between detestation and adoration with young women) she burns one end of his message, and this generally throws the young man into despair for it means, "I make light of your pining."

Can a Man Live with a Bullet in his Heart?

This question has been answered in the affirmative, by post mortem examination of the prize fighter, "Bill" Peble, who died from wounds received in the late assault upon him at "Stahwix" Hill, in New York, a few days ago. The following account is from the N. Y. Tribune:

A post mortem examination was made on Wednesday by Dr. Fennell, in connection with Drs. Carnochan, Putnam, Cheeseman, Hart, Wood, and others. They found two wounds on the surface of the body—one in the lower and outer portion of the thigh, had two openings about an inch apart, and measuring a quarter of an inch in diameter. It passed through just beneath the skin, without touching the muscle of the leg. The ball in the chest entered the sternum just at its junction with the cartilage of the fifth rib, passing through the bone and pericardium in the substance of the heart, where it was found. On raising the breastbone an exposing the pericardium it was found very much distended, measuring five inches in transverse diameter, and six in its vertical. It contained about thirty ounces of a sero-sanguineous fluid.

The external surface of the heart was covered with fibrinous exudation, the recent product of inflammation. The heart was washed and laid aside with no suspicion that the ball was lodged in it until after nearly two hours' search in the cavity of the chest, and especially along the side of the spine. At last the heart was very carefully felt over, and the bullet was found imbedded in its muscular texture. On making an incision it was exposed. Its lodgment was in the septum, between the ventricles, about an inch and a half from the apex of the heart, and quarter of an inch from its surface.

The muscular substance had united over the ball and healed so far that the point of entrance was obliterated. He lived for 12 days without any palpitation, or any fainting or syncope such as is usually experienced in a morbid condition of the heart. Its action was perfectly regular. There is no question but that under favorable circumstances, he might have recovered, and experienced little if any inconvenience from the ball. Four or five days after he was shot, he was quite strong. A story goes that a man came to see him with whom he had had some difficulty, and asked him how he was getting along, wereupon he jumped out of bed and said: "I ain't dead yet; I am well enough to flog you yet." He died from inflammation of the pericardium, stopping the action of the heart.—It is notable that, on Wednesday night the diffusion began to come on, and it increased. At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning it suddenly increased, and he sunk immediately. The lungs were pale and gelatinous. The liver, kidneys, stomach, and other organs presented an unusually fine view of organs in a sound condition. The whole body was a most perfect specimen of fine muscular development; even to the ends of his toes the muscles were remarkably developed.

FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The United States are composed of thirty-two States and nine Territories. They contain a population of 25,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 are white.

The extent of the sea coast is 12,600 miles.

The length of its ten principal rivers is twenty thousand miles.

The surface of the five great lakes is ninety thousand square miles.

The number of miles of railway in operation 12,310, which cost \$621,316,303.

The length of its canals is five thousand miles.

It contains the longest railway on the globe—the Illinois Central—which is seven hundred and forty-three miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is two hundred millions of dollars.

Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually four hundred millions of bushels.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is four millions two hundred and seven thousand and ten tons.

Amount of capital invested in manufactures is six hundred millions.

The amount of its foreign imports in 1853 was \$207,993,947, and its exports \$230,971,197.

The annual amount of its internal trade is six hundred millions of dollars.

The value of its farms and live stock is five billions of dollars.

Its mines of gold, silver, copper and iron are among the richest in the world.

The value of the gold produced is \$100,000,000.

The surface of the coal fields is 338,131 square miles.

Its receipts for customs lands, &c., in 1852 was \$51,472,274, and its expenditures \$43,543,278.

Within her boundaries are eighty thousand schools, six hundred academies, two hundred and thirty four colleges, and three thousand eight hundred churches.

New York, March 20.—Since the arrival of the Africa, Cotton has advanced half a cent per pound. Middling Uplands is quoted at 6 1/4, Middling Orleans 6 3/4, and Fair Orleans at 11 1/2 cents per pound. Ohio Flour is worth from \$9.37 a \$9.75 per bbl.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1893.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 14.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 10, 1855.

Whole No. 957

RAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

These bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything of the kind ever invented. They are warranted.

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything of the kind ever invented. They are warranted.

QUINCH-PROOF.

Who has tried them pronounces them a bedstead of the handsomest and most comfortable.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet.

J. H. C.
No. 13, 1855, if

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business connected to him in person, by letter, or by the adjoining counsel.

April 4, 1854.

W. NEWBY, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Ready-Made
CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.,
at the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for the wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of these goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

For the lowest prices,
call on
J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 11, 1854.—y.

NOTICE.
Persons indebted to me, individually or collectively, to find their notes in the hands of J. A. McCampbell, my legal agent, during my absence. Also, to find the notes of J. A. McCampbell, Co. will be found there, all of which will be used on unless immediately paid. Also, the notes and receipts of the firm of Woods & McCampbell, found in the hands of A. Woods, money waiting badly, therefore I am indebted to me in any way, will call on and pay some if not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.
April 12, 1854.—tl.

To Miners and Farmers.
Dr. Hicks and Peor, Dean of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the Mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Georgia, a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The charges are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5
For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10
For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10
For analysis or assay of gold, 20
For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

Specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

B. The fee will always be expected previous to the report being made.

Feb. 20, 1855.—2m.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The 7th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 19th day of February next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. North.

It is assisted by Miss M. E. Grant.

It is intended to commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.
Feb. 12, 1855.

Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary papers and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.
April 3, 1855.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

M. P. Stovall,
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,
Augusta, Georgia.

CONTINUES THE BUSINESS
in all its branches, in the
extensive
Five-Proof Ware-House,
on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
Commander.
200 Tons.

MARION, W. FOSTER,
Commander.
200 Tons.

JAMES ADAMS, J. S. C. TERRY,
Commander.
200 Tons.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWING,
Commander.
200 Tons.

Leave Albany, Wednesday, every
Wednesday and Saturday,
after the arrival of the
Columbian from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the line, and for safety, speed, and speed are unrivalled on the coast. Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous commanders will ensure Travellers of this line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommodations, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steerage, \$5 00.
November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Trunks, &c.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS, Bank, Beaver, and Cass's soft hats, Hays various colors, Campaign, Lechorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton CLOTHS, BRELLEAS, Flowers, Tabs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE HOME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To those desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Courier." It contains four matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices Current," corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market. Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$2.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

D. 19—3m. S. E. COBURN.

POETRY.

THE THINGS OF OTHER DAYS.

The pleasant things of other days,
How have they passed away!
How faintly to our straining gaze
Returns life's sunny ray.

As dawns before the morning sun,
Gems after gems depart,
Hope's blossoms wither, one by one,
And fade upon the heart.

The voices sweet of other years,
Their tones so soft and low,
That whisper'd music in our ears,
Are silent, long ago.

The hearts that shod around our own
The sunlight of their days—
The eyes that fondly, warmly shone
Are fled with other days.

The pleasant things of other days,
They turn them sadly back,
To trace, amid the misty haze,
Their bright and early track.

They see the light of sunny skies,
They watch the opening flow'rs,
And seek amid their crimson dyes,
The bloom of vanished hours.

They steal with soft and silent tread,
Ting' memory's dim domain,
Like shadowy spirits of the dead,
Mourning for the again.

The past hath op'd its mighty tomb,
Flung open to the view,
Those spectral forms, but all their bloom
Has fled with other days.

The pleasant things of other days,
They never may return,
And o'er the present strays,
That o'er youth brightly burn.

Tho' all the morning glow is o'er,
Still thro' the twilight plays
A blessed gleam, like that of yore,
Which lighted other days.

"TAKE ME HOME TO DIE!"

This land is very bright, mother,
The flowers are very fair,
There is magic in the orange groves,
And fragrance in the air.

But take me to my good old home,
Where the brook goes bubbling by:
Let us go back again, mother—
Oh! take me home to die.

Let my father's hand rest, mother,
In blessing on my head,
Let my brothers and my sisters dear
But throng around my bed!

Oh! let me feel that loved ones near
Receive my parting breath,
When I feel you all goodnight, mother,
And sleep the sleep of death.

Dear mother, I am weeping,
I cannot stop the tears:
They're swelling at the thoughts of home,
And of my early years.

But I am getting faint, mother,
Oh! take me to your breast,
And let me feel your lips, mother,
Again my forehead press.

There's dimness on my sight, mother,
I cannot get my breath:
Is it your soul I hear, mother?
Oh! tell me—is this death?

You'll tell my father how I yearned
Once more to see him near,
You'll kiss my brothers each for me—
They will forget I fear.

You'll tell my sisters, mother dear,
I have gone up on high,
And if they are good children here,
They will see me when they die!

I feel I'm going now, mother—
One kiss is life is given;
And now farewell, my mother,
Until we meet in heaven.

THE HOT SUPPER.

"We are to have a hot supper in the left over Kinnard's store," said a junior to Brown, a classmate. "Turkey, chickens, apple-pie and custards, precisely at twelve. All the class are to be there, and you want refuse this thing," said White. "It is to be particularly quiet and sober. You'll not regret it, my good fellow."

"Well, perhaps I will go," said his companion, who had uniformly refused all invitations of this sort, to clubs, oyster-suppers, and convivialities of his fellow collegians, incurring thereby the odious epithet of a "stingy methodist."

So he handed a bank-note to the Junior, who left him, in high spirits at his unlooked for success.

For nearly three years Brown had firmly resisted every temptation of this kind, and his high standing as a scholar, together with an unblemished reputation and obliging disposition, exempted him from the suspicion and obloquy usually the reward of such well-doing.

Congratulations were expressed, and bets laid by the high fellows who were surprised as well as delighted, that at last "the bird was caught."

"I tell you," said Parsons to Stone, "we've nailed him. He's coming, and no mistake. I've laid a bet of ten dollars that he shall drink. He can't refuse. Now remember, mix fourth proof brandy with his port, half and half, I say."

"Yes, yes, I know," replied Stone—"wouldn't I give a ten to see the sport!"

"The night was cold and starry, when Brown threw aside his books, adjusted

his toilet quickly, and walked towards Kinnard's store, not however, without some compunctions visiting his conscience, at the consent so hastily given to be present at the supper.

"For once, it may do no harm to see what these famous suppers are; although I had much rather be on my pillow, to tell the truth." When he reached the store the door was closed, and all was silent; but a faint light from the loft above, gave signs of vitality, and gently pushing open the door, he made his way through packages and barrels to the stairs, and soon was admitted to the busy group.

Whetted appetites in a keen December night, seldom luxuriously indulged within the precincts of continuous, various savory orders from the steaming dishes, together with the cheerful faces of the collegians who were laying the cloth and producing from baskets and pails, the materials for the feast, altogether, made it a scene of exhilaration.

After the arrangements were finished to the satisfaction of all present, the leading member of the class arose, and with mock gravity imitating the doctor, rang a little bell, and desired some one to say grace.

A general titter went round the table, but all involuntarily glanced at Brown, who nothing daunted, instantly rose, and reverently asked a blessing of God on the food so unexpectedly provided.

A silence followed. Stone tried to get off a witticism upon the chaplain, but it did not take. Great good humor however prevailed. The smoking viands were deliciously prepared, and the request went off with unusual courtesy and self-restraint. The fragments soon disappeared: plates, knives and forks, gathered up into baskets, and wine followed as a matter of course.

Parsons, who presided, bowing low to Brown presented the glass with the toast—"Good Fellowship."

"I thank you," replied Brown, "no one desires good fellowship with the present company more than myself, but as I never drank wine, I shall only damp your festivity, and therefore beg leave to retire." With this he rose and proceeded towards the door, when Stone sprang forward and put the key in his pocket.

"You will not leave this room, Brown, till you have drunk with us. We only drink to good fellowship. You surely are not the crabbed fellow to go off now. Come, Brown, for once be merry and have a good time. What's afraid?"

"I am not, my friend," said Brown, finally, as he returned to his seat, "and as I believe courtesy permits me to have the floor, I will reply to the toast as of fraternal brother." Brown then proceeded in a strain of eloquence, to address his auditors, who had left expressed the highest admiration for his talents—and briefly arranged his arguments in favor of a strictly temperance course of life.

His companions listened in silence while he alluded to the scenes of dissipation which had expelled some of the members of college during the term, to their homes, carrying sorrow and distress to their friends; and feeling it did not appeal to their noble natures to abandon a course which must end in ruin.

He drew a picture of friends at home, telling early and late, to afford them the advantages of an education of the mothers' prayers for their absent sons. He appealed to their future welfare, their ambitious hopes connected with college life.

Brown sat down, surprised himself at the respectful attention he received.

"You've lost your ten," whispered Stone to Parsons.

"Yes, and got a temperance lecture in the bargain," replied Parsons.

The door was unlocked, and Brown bade his companions good evening and walked out, but was instantly followed by a young man who had sat thoughtfully at the lower end of the table, shading his face with his hand.

"Brown give me your hand. Listen! I here solemnly promise by the stars above us, that never will I touch a drop of liquor again. I have wasted time and money enough. God sent you to that hot supper. I have a widow mother who very life is bound up in mine. Brown you have waked me from a fatal dream. God bless you!"

And thus the delicate wheels of Divine Providence take up opportunities improved, faithful, earnest efforts of true disciples, turning the channels of vice and dissipation into healthy currents of living streams, which shall flow on forever. "Workers with God," be faithful for an eternity shall develop the mighty wonder of human instrumentality, wrought in and carried out by the mysterious machinery of Divine Providence.

"Who is your Biblical Professor?" inquired Brown, several years after, while visiting a Theological Seminary, in one of the Northern States.

"Why, Prof. Alden, you must know him, one of the best men and most distinguished scholars."

"Alden! ah! yes, I remember him." The friends met, and mutual embraces and enquiries followed.

"Your sermon in Kinnard's loft was the instrument of saving me, my dear friend. But for that night I was an altered man. But for you, I had been lost to friends, to reputation, and lost to myself."

Blessed be God, for seed dropped by the wayside, for links of Providence touching the festive board, and reaching on through eternal ages!

A SKULL WITH A TONGUE.

When Dr. John Donne, the famous English poet and divine of the reign of James I., attained possession of his first living, he took a walk into the churchyard, where the sexton was at the time digging a grave, and in the course of his labor threw up a skull. This skull, the doctor took into his hands, and found a rusty headless nail sticking in the temple of it, which he drew out secretly and wrapped in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave-digger whether he knew whose skull it was. He said it was a man's who kept a brandy shop—an honest, drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts, was found in his bed next morning dead. "Had he a wife?" "Yes." "What character does she bear?" "A very good one: only the neighbors reflect on her because she married the day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the doctor, who, under the pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on the woman. He asked her several questions, and among others what sickness her husband died of. She giving him the same account he had received before, he suddenly opened the handkerchief and cried in an authoritative voice—"Woman do you know this nail?"

She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly owned the fact, and was brought to trial and executed.

Truly might one say with even more point than Hamlet, that that skull had a tongue in it.

UNDEVELOPED ANATOMY.—Both parallel and unparallel, as they appear in their daily attributes, have each their romantic and legendary annals. During the last insurrection in favor of Don Carlos, an attack was made upon the summer palace of the Marquis de la Sota, who was absent at the time commencing in the Queen's cause in another part of the country. His daughter, the widowed Countess Y., was alone with the servants in the chateau. At the first onset she assembled all the men capable of defending her father's property, and having barricaded the doors and windows, prepared to meet the danger. But taken by surprise, and unprepared for attack, the defenders were soon compelled, for want of ammunition, to surrender. Driven from room to room in search of a fitting place of concealment from the invaders, the poor young Countess at last took refuge in a small closet which had been for years used as a lumber room, and where she hoped to remain undiscovered while the pillage of the house was going on. But the search, conducted with the sole view of capturing the beautiful young heiress, could scarcely fail to prove successful, and she was tracked to her hiding place, amid the brutal threats and still more frightful jests of the assassins.

For a moment the poor lady stood defended by the pile of trunks and lumber behind which she had crept. But this fragile barrier could not be available for more than a few minutes longer. In her despair she looked around for some weapon of defense, which should enable her to keep off the attack until she could reach the window, resolving at once to perish rather than fall into the hands of that lawless band of ruffians. Her eyes fell upon an old cast-off umbrella belonging to her father, which all dusty and moth eaten, had perhaps been standing for years against the wall in the place where she now beheld it. She seized it in triumph, and rushed to the window, just as the forest of all her persons had succeeded in forcing the frail barrier which stood before her. He laughed in derision as she raised the old umbrella at his approach, but nevertheless, the surprise occasioned by the movement, caused him to draw back. In an instant the Countess had sprung upon the sill of the open window, and before he had recovered self-possession enough to grasp her garments, she had disappeared through the casement.

A cry of horror burst from the group of brigands as they rushed forward to the window, fully expecting to behold the form of the fair Countess dashed to pieces on the pavement of the courtyard. But the old umbrella, which she still held in a firm grasp, had saved her from death and dishonor. It was opened as she fell, and, catching the breeze as she fell, was bearing her gently to the ground, where she alighted unhurt, and, watching the gate before her pursuers had even thought of descending the stairs, found a refuge at the cottage of one of the peasants of the estate.

The Countess, now re-married, is living at the Court of Isabel II, where she holds one of the highest appointments.

Cor. of the (Sav.) Daily Morning News.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. MARY'S, Ga., 22d March, '55.
Our town had scarcely recovered from the excitement caused by the late disastrous fire, before it is again thrown into intense excitement. Yesterday, a negro girl who had gone into the woods for the purpose of procuring fuel, came back and reported having seen what she called drunken men, lying in the woods.

A number of our citizens proceeded immediately to the place designated, and to their horror discovered the body of a man and a little boy, their throats cut, and the neck of the latter broken. The bodies were immediately recognized to be those of T. S. Stiff and his son, a child about six years of age. It appears that Mr. Stiff was a man of very intem-

perate habits, and that for the last week he had been partially insane.

He left this town some ten days since, to go, as he said, into the country, instead of which, he went into the woods for the purpose of destroying his little son, and himself. There can be no doubt that the act was premeditated, as a razor known to belong to him, was found lying open by his side. This circumstance, together with the sequestered spot where the body was found, left no doubt as to the fact that the deed was premeditated and deliberate.

A Coroner's jury was summoned, whose verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Stiff was a carpenter by trade, formerly from Baltimore, Md., about 50 years of age. He is supposed to have some relatives residing there.

B. D. F.

SILVER AND COPPER IN SHELBY.—We were shown a specimen of silver ore, a few days since, obtained from the mine now being opened by a company which we believe is headed by our fellow townsman, Col. James George.

The mine lies on and near the Coosa river, in the southeast part of this county, and there is no doubt that it is very rich.

The ore appears to contain much more copper than silver; but the smelter who knew nothing of the process of obtaining copper from the crude ore and collecting it in a solid mass, became convinced that copper was the predominant metal.

We hope to be able to give the public further information on the subject soon. There is now no reason for believing that they are not as rich as the Ducktown mines. Why should they not be? The face of the country is very much the same, and it lies near the southern terminus of a chain of mountains as rich in minerals as any in the world.

TOM MOORE.—Alluding to Tom Moore Mr. Irving said that he took extraordinary pains with all he wrote. He used to compose his poetry walking up and down a gravel walk in his garden, and when he had a line, a couplet, or a stanza polished to his mind he would go to a little summer house near by, and write it down. He used to think ten lines a good day's work, and would keep the little poem by him for weeks, waiting for a single word.

On one occasion he was riding with Mr. Moore in a cab, in Paris, and the driver carelessly drove into a hole in the pavement, which gave the vehicle a tremendous jolt. Moore was tossed about, and on regaining his seat, exclaimed, "By Jove! I've got it." "Got what?" said his companion in some alarm. "My word," was the reply, "I have been trying for it these six weeks, and now the rascal has jolted it out of me!" On reaching his room, Moore inserted the word, and immediately despatched the finished song to the publisher in London. "Moore," added Mr. Irving, was the most captivating companion, and the sweetest ballad singer I ever heard. No one could forget him that heard him sing.

TO SAVE PEACH TREES.—A writer in the New York Tribune, recommends the sowing of Tansey about the roots of peach trees, as a means of preserving them. He says that he once knew a large peach tree which was more than forty years old, while several generations of similar trees in the same soil, had passed away. This led to an examination, and a bed of tansey was discovered about the trunk. It was naturally inferred that the preservation of this tree to such a green old age, was attributable to the presence of this plant. It was decided to try the experiment on others, and accordingly a few of the roots were placed about each of the other trees on the premises, some of which gave signs of decay. Not only has it preserved for years the sound trees, but renovated those that were unsound. The odor of the plant, he says, doubtless keeps off the insect enemies of this kind of tree, and it might have the same effect on others, as the plum, apple, and pear, as well as the elm, sycamore and other ornamental trees.

A LADY PHILANTHROPIST.—Mrs Ames was sitting in her front room when she saw Mrs. Armstrong approaching—a very public spirited lady, who took an interest in all reforms and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for people at a distance.

"My dear Mrs. Ames," she commenced, "I am agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia. I am told that they are in a habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know it is dreadful to contemplate."

"Perhaps they are used to it," "But this is no reason why we should improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week, with this object in view."

"Will you join?" "I am afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume will be the case with many of those who attend. Look, for example, at the boy in the street. He has a hole on his elbow, and his clothes are all covered with mud. I presume his mother belongs to some of these benevolent associations, and hasn't time to attend to her own children."

"Mrs. Ames," asked her visitor, rising with indignation, "do you mean to insult me?"

"Insult you!" was the astonished reply, "of course not. What makes you think so?"

"Do you know what that boy is, of whom you speak?" "No I don't, but should like to."

"You would? Well, ma'am, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son, George Washington Jackson Armstrong. What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why nothing. Only is unfortunate for the boy that he wasn't born a Patagonian."

Mrs. Armstrong, without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a Queen.

She is still canvassing for the sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while George Washington Armstrong is permitted to roam at will through the streets, on condition that he will not venture within sight of Mrs. Ames' window.

A Dangerous Delusion.

Strange as it may appear, still we believe it to be true, that the drunkard in his downward career, is unconscious of his real condition, and deludes himself with the idea that he is only drinking moderately. This opinion goes with him through the various stages of his course, until he stands upon the very brink of ruin, then he arouses his benumbed and stupefied senses, and asks, "What has brought me here?"

True it is, he may perceive that his face is somewhat flushed, or that his breath tells a story that his tongue is unwilling to utter; but the redder his face grows, and the stronger his breath becomes, the less he will care about it. The delusion increases with the habit, and when he arrives at that period, that it is a matter of indifference to him whether he sleeps in a bed, or along the way-side, he is less likely to realize his dangers, than when he began to tread the fearful path.

Is there one who reads these lines and partakes ever so moderately of the intoxicating beverage, that feels himself safe? Do you find that at certain hours of the day, it is necessary, for you to drink? And do you, in order to quiet the uneasy feeling, take the stimulant? If so, do you doubt who we have been talking to? "Thou art the man," whose case we have just presented. In this longing desire for stimulants, behold your own infatuation—your own delusion, and beware! You are treading a fearful and dangerous path, and if you persist in travelling it, you will find the end sooner, much sooner, than you anticipate. Pause where you are, for you are fast approaching the place where

"Death leads the dance, or stamps the deadly die."

Nor ever fails the midnight bowl to crown."

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go must go the way he would train up his child in.

SCIENCE.—Jackson, Miss., March 24.—Col. A. K.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall be present in person, or a friend in our place, with the accounts due us, during several days of the Spring term of Circuit Court in ReKalb and Cherokee. We now propose to all who will promptly settle their subscription accounts, that they may settle at the advance rates; but those who fail to avail themselves of this advantage, need not expect it to be renewed in future.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—The most important change made by the postage law passed at the last session of Congress, was that requiring prepayment on all letters, on and after the first day of April, 1855. This, with other important changes made by the law, has been published in nearly all the newspapers in the United States; and circulars from the Post Office department, containing the substance of the law with instructions, have been forwarded and stuck up in full view at every Post Office; but notwithstanding all this, many persons seem not to have learned that any change has been made. We noticed at our Post Office the other day, a considerable list of unpaid letters posted up. The law and instructions are imperative, and all the Post Masters can do in such cases is to post up the unpaid letters a few days, and then forward them to the General Post Office as dead letters.

NASHVILLE, TENN. has recently been very unfortunate. It was first visited by a storm, which tore off the copper roofing of the State House and injured the ceiling and other parts of the building, besides doing considerable injury to churches and other buildings. Since then a fire has occurred, which has totally destroyed the Penitentiary, causing a loss to the State of \$100,000. One of the convicts was suffocated to death in the smoke, but none of the others were injured and none escaped.

SWEET POTATOES.—A writer in a late number of the Southern Cultivator, recommends the plan of planting of sweet potatoes on level ground, or at least nearly level with the ground, instead of throwing up high and dry ridges or hills. He enforces his argument with good reasoning, and says that he has practiced the plan for a number of years, of breaking up the ground very deep and thoroughly, with the common plow and colter, and that he has never had a short crop, his vines to turn prematurely yellow, or been troubled with small potatoes. He says dry hills and ridges is the worst form in which they can be planted in the dry and arid climate of Georgia and Alabama. Would it not be well for farmers to try the experiment, at least with a part of their crops?

RAIN.—The anxiety with regard to the effect of drought on the wheat and oats crop, which had become somewhat painful, owing to the great scarcity of grain already prevailing, has been greatly relieved by good rains on Thursday and Friday last. Since then the prospect is much more hopeful and cheering.

THE WAR AND ITS PARTIES.

The atmosphere of Europe is somewhat cleared by the Asia's mails. Several points are now fairly distinguishable. The policy of the Czar Alexander is plainly indicated, and is such as we had anticipated. The policy of Prussia has become fixed, by her refusal to join the Western Alliance, and this determination renders it almost certain that Germany will continue an armed neutral in the contest. It is almost certain that France is determined to keep up her present overwhelming ascendancy in the Crimea, and consequently to hold her allies, Turkey and England completely in her power.

It is also tolerably apparent, that Great Britain desires peace, and that France does not, and that the seeds of dissatisfaction and suspicion are sown between these powers, which only require a little cultivation to ripen into a harvest of mischief. What the Turks think, or feel, it is not thought worth while even to chauce; so completely has their country dropped out of sight since the contest fairly commenced. They will, in the end, we suppose, be sold to the highest bidder, to pay the expenses of a war to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and save the civilization of Europe. France is likely to have a mortgage that will cover the highest bid. If so, we shall rejoice in the result; for we think France, better than any other nation of Europe, would know how to redeem the old classic land from the desolation of four centuries of Ottoman misgovernment.

Charlotte Mercury.

A "SIXTY LITTLE FORTUNE" of \$100,000 can be obtained by the legal heirs, whenever they may call for it, at least so they are informed by Daniel Stout, Rock River, Ill. It appears it was left by John Stout, of South Carolina, previous to the war of the Revolution, to his brother St. Leger Stout, and his sister Nancy Stout, then of New Jersey, but subsequently of Virginia, somewhere in the neighborhood of Tyger's Valley, where they resided for many years, and where they died. Nancy Stout during her lifetime married a man named Hart, and St. Leger a female named Barklow. As these parties never made a demand for the money, it is said to be now awaiting the order of their heirs, who can address Daniel Stout, Rock River, Ill. on the subject.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, March 17, 9 o'clock.

The steamer Atlantic arrived off the Light ship about midnight, but owing to the thickness of the weather did not come up till daylight this morning. She left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 10th, her regular day, but experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. She brings 74 passengers, amongst them Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Newman.

The Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th.

THE DEATH OF THE Czar.—The Czar Nicholas expired shortly after noon, on Friday, March 24. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, and his sickness was only of a few days standing. His last words to the Empress were: "Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Czar's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. The several theatre managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which in most instances was received with tumultuous cheering.

The Berlin Court placed itself in mourning immediately, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna the news caused great agitation.

The Emperor of Austria directs that in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Emperor Nicholas during the time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas Regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army.

The Paris police had arrested several ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead monarch.

The Russian ambassadors have announced the new Emperor's accession.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto had been received via Königsburg. He declares the welfare of his empire to be his only aim, and says he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory; and aims to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessor, in doing which he hopes the zeal of his subjects will assist him.

Immediately on the death of the Czar Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were sent to Marshal Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

Of the proposed departure of Napoleon for the seat of war nothing additional was known, but preparations continue to be made.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place at Vienna on the 6th inst. Their debate had for its object the fixing of the precise meaning of the third of the quarantine points. The Russian representatives were not present. Further conferences would be held without delay.

Gen. Wedell had left Paris on his return to Berlin and was said to be the bearer of instructions which would insure the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and the Western Powers.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart had voted 3,000,000 thalers at the demand of the Minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill of a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

The ratifications of the treaty between Sardinia and the allies had been exchanged.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch dated Sebastopol, March 6th, reached Paris on the 9th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. General Blesnet was endeavoring to get his troops in the rear of the enemy with a view of cutting off their supplies and reinforcements, and preventing their becoming the attacking party.

The weather in the Crimea was very variable. At the latest dates a fine array of 200 wagons succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The firing continued from both sides with more or less steadiness.

During the night of the 21st inst., the Russians threw up an armed redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed by the French.

Accounts of the event are, however, directly contradicting. Prince Menschikov says the French were repulsed with a loss of 500 men, while the French accounts claim a victory with 100 men killed.

The French likewise destroyed the works around the Malakoff Tower but with great loss.

A special correspondent of the London Daily News dated Balaklava, Feb. 23, says that it was rumored that Canrobert had ordered the Court martial of an officer high in command in the French army, accused of holding responsible correspondence with the enemy.

EARTHQUAKE AT BOUSSE, FRANCE.—Bousse has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and a despatch says that two thousand persons lost their lives.

Liverpool, March 10.—Brown and Shipley report that the Cotton market opened active, and closed time at barely 1/2 advance.

Breadstuffs were dull at 2 1/2, decline on wheat, one shilling on flour, and one shilling on corn.

Baring's Circular reports a fair business generally.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

New York, March 27.—In looking over the papers and circulars by the Atlantic, I observe that flour is quoted in London at 10s 6d. Wheat declined 6d per bushel, and Corn down 1/2d per quarter. Cotton had advanced 1/4d in the week. Consols quoted 93 1/2.

The general tenor of the news is decidedly pacific, and it is thought that peace will be restored before long.

Seven Days LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

SPAIN GRANTS CONCESSIONS TO CUBA.

COTTON DECLINED.

New York, March 30.

The British steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., has arrived at Halifax. She brings seven days' later dates than the Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Since the departure of the Atlantic on the 10th inst., the Liverpool Cotton Market has declined from 1-1-6 to 1-0-0.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Vienna Conference was formally opened on the 15th inst.; Prince Gortschakoff was present. Public opinion as regards the prospect of peace is pretty equally balanced. The Austrian and Prussian circulars indicate peace, but Alexander's address to the Russian army breathes war.

The Allies had re-opened their fire on Sebastopol.

Napoleon's journey to the Crimea, is believed to be postponed.

The English Committee of Enquiry in regard to the conduct of the war, was still in session.

The political crisis in Belgium continued.

FROM SPAIN.—General Concha sent details of the Cuban conspiracy to the Spanish Cortes, recommending large concessions to the people of Cuba—which recommendation of the Captain-General was unanimously approved.

Prussia refuses to accede to the terms of a treaty with the allies, and will, therefore, be excluded from the Vienna Conference.

The Russians are fortifying the valley of Inkermann, and have sunk two more ships in the harbor.

The siege works at Sebastopol were progressing with great activity.

Austria has addressed a letter to the Germanic Federal Government informing it that the Austrian Commissioners will present a new proposition for the effectual mobilization of the German forces. The letter also insists upon the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities.

Prussia has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of articles of war.

Gen. Osten Sacken is now in command of the Russian forces at Sebastopol.

Since the death of Nicholas the general aspect of military and commercial affairs have undergone a favorable change.

English accounts state that Nicholas, when last addressing his son, Alexander, advised him to make peace, even at the sacrifice of Russian influence in the Black Sea—that he would not have taken the responsibility of the war if he had not doubted the possibility of the Anglo-French Alliance—that Alexander's constant efforts should be directed with a view to detach France from England, and to unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. The dying Emperor added that perhaps his pride had been excessive, and that therefore, God had humbled him.

After his death the body of the Emperor Nicholas was exposed in the Imperial chapel where it laid in grand state until the 10th, when it was buried with the usual solemnities.

Telegraphic reports of the discussion of the Vienna Conference on the general basis of negotiations, state that they had terminated satisfactorily.

Rumors were current that England and Austria would be satisfied without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that the Emperor Napoleon absolutely insists on that condition as the basis of a peace.

FROM SPAIN.

The Spanish Government had received confidential dispatches from Gen. Concha, stating that the condition of affairs in Cuba is such as to give him good grounds for much uneasiness—recommending that concessions be made to the people of the island, and that a Cuban Deputy be admitted to a seat in the Cortes.

He begs the Government not to emancipate the slaves, which would cause the Cubans to seek annexation to the United States. He also gives it as his opinion that if the people of Cuba are not speedily pacified 20,000 Government troops will be insufficient to hold the island against them.

The Government had officially notified the Cortes that tranquillity had been restored in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The U. S. mail steam ship Black Warrior has arrived at her wharf in this city from New Orleans, via Havana, bringing advices from the latter port to the 29th inst.

More arrests had been made.

The American Consul is understood to have entered so strong a protest against the execution of Estrampes, that General Concha had resolved to refer the matter to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

Washington, April 3.—Lewis L. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, is reported to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to \$10,000 or \$20,000.

New York, April 3.—The steam ship Star of the West has arrived at this port from San Juan with \$250,000 in gold. Her California advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Daniel Webster at New Orleans.

Cincinnati, April 2.—At the municipal election held to-day there was great excitement, and bloody riots occurred between the Americans and Germans. Cannons were used, and ten or twelve persons were killed. In the eleventh ward the ballot box was destroyed, and in another ward a fraud was discovered.

The election between Taylor, the American, and Farran, the Democratic candidate, is close and doubtful.

New York, April 3.—Cotton is steady. Flour is firm. Wheat is steady. Corn is firm, and mixed is worth from 90 cents to \$1 per bushel.

New York, April 4.—Cotton has advanced 1-8c per lb.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—The Know Nothings have elected the Intendant and aldermen at Jacksonville, Florida.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—Eleven hundred bales of Cotton changed hands to-day at rates ranging from 8 to 9-1-2 cents per lb. Good Middling is worth from 8 7-8 to 9c per lb.

POLICY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

Late letters from Paris have attracted more than usual attention, on account of their disclosure of the designs & policy of the French Emperor. He will not only go to the Crimea, and take the war into his own hands, but will greatly extend the field of his operations. Napoleon believes in the star that led him successfully to the Empire, through the coup d'etat of the 2d of December. After he shall bring the Russo-Turkish war to such a conclusion as he aims at, he will not, probably, follow the example of his uncle, in repudiating an unfruitful wife, and espousing a princess by whom he may expect accession to his strength, as well as to perpetuate his dynasty in his family? Then, will he not attempt the crowning act of his destiny—the invasion of England? These are shadows of events that may not be distant.

On the other hand, if Napoleon fell a victim to his Crimean expedition, the results will be quite as important to the world; for it may be followed by democratic revolution in France, and political convulsions everywhere. A long series of wars and revolutions, seem to menace the world. Even were the Conference of Vienna to result in a general pacification, it would not be but of momentary duration.

But the opinion gains ground, that the continuance of the war in Europe will not be hereafter, so detrimental to our industrial pursuits, as has been generally supposed, provided we may be able, for some twenty years longer, to maintain peaceful relations with all foreign powers.

The Charleston Mercury closes a leading editorial reviewing the Administration of President Pierce with the announcement of these truths which we hold to be undeniable.

Linda Jeffersonian.

It is impossible in Congress, or out of Congress, by any concessions, to propitiate the spirit of abolition. Its whole history shows that it has never stopped in any country short of carrying out its purpose, of extinguishing slavery, wherever its power has been permitted to extend. Its ascendancy in the Union we hold to be certain and inevitable. Gen. Pierce and the Democratic party are prostrate before it. The weak submission of the south in 1852, under the cry of "Union," has only rendered it more incompatible with the existence of her institutions. The South might then have saved the Union, and saved herself, by a course of resolute resistance. Now—but we will not anticipate events.

KOSUTH ON THE DEATH OF THE Czar.—Kosuth writes to the New York Times a characteristic letter on the death of the Czar. We extract a few paragraphs:

Czar Nicholas is dead. *Le Czar est mort vive le Czar.* That's the history. He died March 24; the same evening his death was known at London, announced in Parliament, and—in the theatres. The rich people of London were enjoying the performance of the fashionable *L'etole du Nord* and just in the midst of the scene when *Czar Peter the Great* presents himself dead drunk, the manager comes forward and considers it his agreeable duty to inform the ladies and gentlemen that the death of his Imperial Majesty, Czar Nicholas, has been just officially announced in Parliament. Upon this, tremendous cheering and hurrahing, and clapping hands, and waving handkerchiefs, and singing "God Save the Queen," and "partant pour le Syrie," etc.

A strange sight, forthwith! We, on our side, when after a hot day of battle, bravely contested and dearly won, we found the gory corpse of a distinguished enemy on the battle field, mounted though our blood has been by the battle's rage, and by the joy of victory, we carried him to his grave with all the honors we could bestow; and our stern warriors, who, a moment before, faced all the horrors of death with a smile of contempt on their heroic brow, marched with eyes downcast in meditation, and with solemn silence, near the bier of the fallen foe.

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A strange sight, forthwith! We, on our side, when after a hot day of battle, bravely contested and dearly won, we found the gory corpse of a distinguished enemy on the battle field, mounted though our blood has been by the battle's rage, and by the joy of victory, we carried him to his grave with all the honors we could bestow; and our stern warriors, who, a moment before, faced all the horrors of death with a smile of contempt on their heroic brow, marched with eyes downcast in meditation, and with solemn silence, near the bier of the fallen foe.

And here we see a community, one of the pretended standard bearers of Christian civilization, carried away to bacchanic gambols and pranks, by joy at the tidings of the death of a man, who had been but a year ago, before England was yet drifted to war, would have put the Court of England and all the fashionable circles, in mourning for forty days, in spite of all the misdeeds and crimes of his former career, in spite of the blood of Poland and Hungary crying to high Heavens, "Murder," on his name.

The young Emperor, Alexander II. is not found slow in his revelations. In his first manifesto he declares to take a solemn oath before God, to "maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of Nicholas."

Has the tarantula of personal ambition stung the young man likewise? No! He is but the incumbent of Muscovite Czarism—that's all.

The wishes and views of Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and Nicholas! Why, what does that mean? The wishes and views of Peter, you know from his life, and from his last will; and you know likewise, that he caused his own son to be murdered in prison, estimating him incapable of carrying out his views. The wishes and views of Catherine are told in these words, "This is the road to Constantinople." Those of Alexander I., in the saying—*"Constantinople is the key to my own house,"* and by his Tilsit negotiations. Those of Nicholas are known from his campaign of 1828; from the repeated occupation of Moldo-Wallachia; from his intervention in Hungary, (the only act in his sanguinary career, which I trust to the justice of the Almighty, weighed the heaviest in the balance of retribution to his soul) his wishes and views are known from the secret Seymour correspondence, and from the actual war. These are the new wishes and views which the new Emperor swears to accomplish.

And England dreams of peace.

Murders in the Royal Family.

The first rumour, on the announcement of the death of the Czar, was that he had fallen a victim to some conspiracy. There would seem, however, to be no grounds for this suspicion. Yet the almost universal suspicion of murder was not extraordinary, when it is considered how many of the royal line of Russia have died forcible deaths. What with the dissensions among the imperial family, and what with the conspiracies on the part of the nobility to remove an obnoxious Czar, no dynasty of civilized princes has ever suffered so much from steel and cord, since the days of the Roman Caesars. Talleyrand's famous definition of the character of the Russian Government, that it was "a despotism tempered by assassination," was as true as it was witty, or rather, was witty because of its truth. During the earlier period of Czarism, nearly every emperor destroyed some rival, or was himself destroyed. Even in the last century, the murder of a Russian prince almost universally attended or preceded the accession of a new monarch to the throne.

The bloody drama was opened by a father killing his own son, and closed by a son consenting to the murder of his father.

The incident to which we first allude, was the secret execution of Alexis, only son of Peter the Great, by order of his father, A. D. 1719. The Prince was hostile to the measures introduced by the Czar, favoring the old Russian customs of his country. For this Peter resolved to disinherit him. Alexis, knowing what this meant, fled abroad, but being discovered, was dragged back to Russia, compelled to renounce the succession, and by secret judges, and barbarously put to death. The next tragedy which occurred in the Romanoff family was the murder of Peter the Third, by direction of his wife, who immediately ascended the throne as Catherine the Second. This woman, celebrated no less for her prodigal life than for her political genius, was the grandmother of Nicholas. Her instrument in the assassination of her husband was Prince Alexis Orloff, one of her paramours, a man of gigantic stature, who subsequently unobtrusively paraded himself through Europe, and was viewed with terror and curiosity everywhere as the person who, when the Emperor resisted, had threatened the unhappy Prince with his own hand. A brother of this monster went to Italy, where a Princess of the Romanoff line resided, whom Catherine feared in consequence of her better title to the throne, and having inveigled the poor girl into a mock marriage, trapped her on board of a Russian frigate, and carried her a prisoner to Constantinople. The miserable victim to this atrocious perfidy was drowned in her cell subsequently by an inundation of the Bosphorus.

The parable to which we allude was the murder of Paul the First, father of Nicholas, with the knowledge (not the connivance) of Alexander, the predecessor of the late Czar. Paul was set upon at night in his chamber, and assassinated after a protracted struggle, in which he fought with desperate resolution, though unarmed and in his shirt. At the period of this bloody tragedy, Nicholas was an infant. But his elder brother, Alexander, was a young man, and was, it is generally believed, aware of what was about to occur. Remove for the act is said to have embittered the closing days of Alexander. It is asserted by some historians that even this Prince fell a victim to a violent death. It is certain that he died suddenly, when on a tour in the Crimea; and as he had become

quite unpopular with a large party in his dominions, it is not impossible that he was poisoned. In all these cases of assassinations, it was at first given out that the Czar died of apoplexy; nor did the truth appear till the lapse of years had rendered harmless the publication of the facts. In a despotism like Russia when a Prince is to be deposed, there is generally no course left but to his life. He cannot safely be asked to abdicate, for he would be a bold man who could thus "belle the cat," and while he lives, even after abdication, there is all ways danger of revolution in his favor. Hence Talleyrand's remarks.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Suppression of the Monasteries in Sardinia.—After long debates, and the rejection of a great number of amendments, the Chamber of Deputies of Turin has voted the first article of the Bill for the Suppression of Monasteries. This article, which comprises in itself the whole bill, is as follows:—

"All communities and establishments of whatever description of monastic orders, existing in the state, are suppressed, and cannot be re-established, except by special law."

"Are accepted:—

"1. The Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph."

"2. Such of the communities of orders and corporations as are principally destined for education and public instruction, or for preaching and giving assistance to the sick, to be designated by name in a special clause approved by royal decree, and to be published contemporaneously with the present law."

DEATH OF A MISER.

On Saturday, Hannah Hall, a spinster, aged 66, distinguished by her miserly habits, closed her miserable career at Sheffield, leaving to the Girl's Charity School of that town between \$25,000 and \$30,000, amassed by a life of penury. In 1812, about which time her father died, she received a legacy of £100 under her grandfather's will. It was immediately after the acquisition of this money that Miss Hall first manifested those penurious habits for which her subsequent life was remarkable. Her penury led her thus early in her career to regard as an unnecessary appendage to her toilet, and she boasted that she had not used any for 30 years. Her only income was the interest on £100, and her own earnings by making farm laborer's smock-frocks, but she contrived not only to live out of this, but to save money.

In connection with another woman she commenced a system of leading money out at interest, through the medium of Guinea Clubs, and this proved so profitable, that in five or six years she was able to commence lending on mortgage of small lots of cottage property.

The shutters of the lower rooms of her house were barricaded, and she lived alone in the garret a miserable and wretched life, but every year increasing the habits of penury and hoard of wealth. Coals she never bought, and frequently she sat for days together in the depth of winter, without fire. Miss Hall, although she would literally starve herself to death, rather than part with her money, had no objection to a good dinner at any other person's expense, and during the last ten or fifteen years of her life, she followed out a system by which she secured a good dinner and tea every day, except Sunday, free of charge. This class of friends she propitiated by promising to remember them in her will. To none of these persons, however, has she left more than £10. Her attire was a "thing of shreds and patches." On her feet she usually wore a pair of cast-off man's boots, which were held round her ankles with strings. She had worn one bonnet more than thirty years; summer or winter she wore patterns and carried an umbrella. Her habits were very filthy. On a search being made on the house of the deceased three wills were discovered, two in her own hand-writing, and another drawn up by a solicitor in 1849, in all of which she left her property to the charity school. There were also found mortgage deeds, Midland Railway shares, debenture bonds of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, and bankers' deposit notes in all amounting to 4,400l. It is believed by those who knew her, that it will ultimately be found that she died worth 6,000l to 7,000l. These securities were found secreted in bundles of rags, tied up in old shirts and some of the more portable ones, such as the bank deposit notes, were packed away in pieces of rags, inside old shoes, etc. In one box she had accumulated between fifty and sixty pieces of soap of different kinds, evidently the contribution of friends anxious for her sanitary improvement. The testament took place at St. Philip's Church, and drew together some thousands of people.—[London Times, Feb. 15.]

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. A. Rodgers

A NEW INVENTION.—We have seen specimens of a superior article of printing paper said to be made entirely of cane poles, which, if all we hear is realized, will work a great revolution in the printing business. The paper is superior to that made of rags, and costs thirty less cost. The steam-roller which passed here a short time since, had on board twenty-five tons of cane poles, destined for Wheeling, where they are to be manufactured into paper.—*B. A. Lavender, of Baltimore, is interested in the project, and has made contracts at the South for large quantities of cane poles.*
Louisville Courier.

GREAT FIRE AT MEMPHIS.—A fire occurred at Memphis Tenn., on the 25th ult., which destroyed nearly an entire block—loss \$100,000—insurance \$80,000. Forty-three houses were consumed, including the "Appeal" printing office. Among the sufferers were E. C. Bickley, loss \$8,000; Cockrell and Whitney \$8,000; Mr. Arnold, \$10,500; A. Vaccaro, and Co., \$3,000; S. Mosby, \$1,500; Messrs. McKinney, \$10,000; and the Christian Advocate (Methodist) office, loss not known.

A FORMIDABLE UNDERTAKING.—A contemporary thus puts the tobacco question into the following shape: "Suppose a tobacco-chewer is addicted to the habit of shoving tobacco fifty years of his life, and that each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug. It amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Now, what would the young beginner think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and were told that to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of two thousand and ninety-four dollars?"—*Life Illustrated.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN 1854.—Notwithstanding the strikes and turn-outs of the past year, it appears that a larger consumption of cotton has taken place in Great Britain than at any previous period. The quantity in 1850 being 250,000,000 of pounds weight; in 1851, 297,000,000; in 1852, 745,000,000; and in 1854, 750,000,000. The increase upon last year's deliveries to the trade of Great Britain, Messrs. Du Fay & Co. observe is 6.25 per cent; to Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium, an increase of 3.14 per cent; to France of 3.12 per cent; to Spain 2 per cent; and a decrease to the United States of America, of 5 per cent.

The increase of consumption in this country, in the face of strikes and bad trade, is accounted for by the fact that manufacturers have been much more generally engaged on fabrics—fabrics in which more raw material and less labor are employed.—*[London Illustrated News.]*

In Hartford, lately, at the door of a citizen, a very little boy begged piteously for something to eat, and in a mournful voice said, "his parents were dead, and his father couldn't get any work, and his mother very sick, indeed."

DIED at his residence in Ashville St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 22nd ultimo, after a protracted illness, Mr. Moses Dean, aged 50 years, 10 months, and 14 days. He left a widow and five children & a large circle of friends to mourn his irreparable loss.

Mr. Dean was a prosperous merchant, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place.

Blotches on the Skin. Extraordinary Cures by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Citizen of the Union, who are afflicted with scurvy, leprosy, or other inveterate diseases of the skin, to which the human frame is subject, cannot make use of remedies so certain, safe, and speedy in their cures, as *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*; the former are the finest purifier of the blood, while the latter immediately act upon the skin, and thus conjointly eradicate such diseases from the system. In all parts of States, these Medicines are allowed to be the most efficacious ever made known, and the most obstinate cases quickly yield to their curative powers.

Notice if you Please.

Runaway from the subscriber in Randolph Co., Ala., on the 2nd inst., a Negro Man named ANDERSON, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, some black freckles in his face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable stout, broad teeth, little round shouldered, round bodied, trim made, fat footed, weighs about 100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the fiddle. Had on black janes coat, casenet pants, blue blanket, shirt before, bound with red flannel, and buttons up, coarse shoes. He will try to pass as a free man, to a free State. I will give a just reward for his confinement in any jail, or delivery at my house.
THOMAS BLAKE.
April 10, 1855.—pd.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
No. 8
TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.
This truly great medicine still goes on, conquering disease, snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave—by its powerfully stimulating, penetrating and anodyne qualities, it restores the use of limbs which have been palsied for years; and by its singular power of reproducing the synovial fluid or joint water, it cures all diseases of the joints with surprising rapidity. For rheumatism, and affections of the spine and spleen, it has proved itself a specific; and for affections of the lungs, liver and kidneys, it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the glands, scrofula, goitre, or swelled neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of the oldest settlers in Illinois.
It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of our great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the cap of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg. Some said it was a strain, and some that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil of cedar on it, and all the liniments and ointments, and they did no more good than water. I then, by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it finally cured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horses, as well as human flesh, I ever knew.
Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., March 16th, 1849.

PALSY OR PARALYSIS.
Thaddeus Smith, of Mendon Creek Tazewell county, Illinois, says: "I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors, and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other; it is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises."

Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the signature of H. G. Farrell, and his signature on the wrapper; all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbit, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rome; J. W. Bachelor, Weadon; Baker & Hone, Lumbert; P. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabassee; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.
February 18, 1855.

Money Wanted!!
All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.
A. G. & J. F. NUNNALLY.
April 3, 1855.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire horses, Buggies, Hacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.

Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack & two horses, " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00
Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always have to pay the fiddler.
JAMES H. PRIVETT.
April 3, 1855.
C. A. Porter
Resident Surgeon Dentist.
Jacksonville, Ala.
Whitney & Ellis.
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.
A Large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by
MORRIS, HICK & CO.
Morrisville, August 23, 1854.

SELLING FOR LESS THAN COST.
THE Subscribers being anxious to close out their copartnership business entirely, are offering **GREAT INDUCEMENTS** to purchasers to call and examine their

Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere. We have a handsome lot of Bareges, Barege Delanes, Shallics, Muslins and Gingham, suitable for the Spring trade, also Jackson Swiss and Checked Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, &c. and various other articles—all of which will be sold Very Low.
Call and see.
HUDSON & STOKES.
April 3, 1855.—4t.

WE AGAIN.
WE must have much more money yet, this season. Some have paid none, others but little. All are expected to pay a reasonable portion at least of the amount they owe us. Better attend to this soon.
Respectfully,
WOODWARD & WHITE & E. L. WOODWARD.
March 6th 1855 2t.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE and HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!
THE Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid)
W. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** and are now ready to supply all who will favor us with their patronage. Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does, all the **FARTHER ARTICLES** demanded in this market. Please call.
We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jacksonville, Ala. April 3, 1855.—6t.

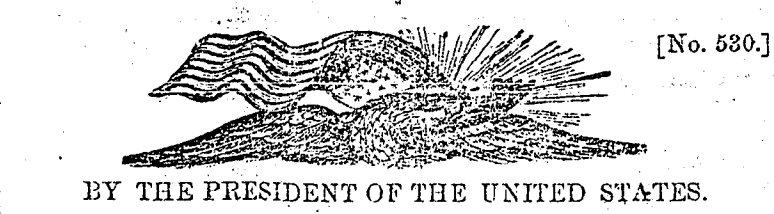
Sale in Chancery.
ON Monday the 7th day of May next, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of Benton County, between the usual hours of sale, the following lands to-wit: N. E. fourth of the S. W. fourth and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. fourth, and the N. E. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Section 16, Township 16, Range 7, East Cass Land District, except five acres off the north side of the S. E. fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said land sold under decree in Chancery, to pay the purchase money at the suit of the Executors of the Estate of Solomon Murphree dec'd. against Elijah R. A. Smith.
R. G. EARLE
Register in Ch.
36 Dist. Ala.
March 27, 1855.—4t.

Committed

To the jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, on the 1st day of April, 1855, a Negro man who calls his name **ROBBINS**, and says he belongs to a man named N. T. Braschman, residing four miles west of Carrollton, Dickens County, Ala. Said negro is about 35 or 35 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, and of a copper color.
The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeable to the statute in such cases, made and provided.
A. BROWN, Shif. & Jailor.
April 3, 1855.

PROBATE COURT for Benton County, Ala., Special Term.
March 6th, A. D. 1855.

THIS day came James Lea, and presents a paper as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Crozer Deceased, late of said County, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Mary E. Stewart and C. G. Crozier, heirs at law and Legatees of said estate, reside beyond the limits of this State, to-wit: Mary E. Stewart resides in the State of Mississippi; and C. G. Crozier resides in the State of Tennessee.
It is therefore ordered by the court, that said paper be filed and that Friday the 13th day of April 1855, be fixed for the hearing and determining said application, and that notice thereof be given to said Heirs and Legatees who reside out of the State of Alabama, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing said application.
Attest: **A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.**
March 16th, 1855.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the land office at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line of the MOBILE AND GULF RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1851, bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Township seven, of range eighteen.

Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of the six-mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual settlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and location on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI:
North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Township seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA:
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range two.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range three.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four.
Townships thirteen and fourteen, of range five.

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road, and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.
The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plans.
The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and applications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the two weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the date of allotment. If proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal will be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum price of the public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale. Therefore, every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of the alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 2d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment) or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of 27th March, 1854, on any of the lands outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor at the price fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the public sale or restoration to market of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
February 27, 1855.—w 13w.

BENTON STEAM FAIR NOTICE.

MILLS.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.
We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1855.—4t.

TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF The Art Union Society.

500,000 GIFTS
VALUED AT
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this tenth Distribution of the

WORKS OF ART accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of the patrons to the fact that, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Washington, they will add the Real Estate and other Landed Property belonging to the Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.
At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of artists throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the

ARTS AND SCIENCES in this country. The certificates of Shares will be issued at
ONE DOLLAR, accompanying which each purchaser will receive five of change, by return mail, a beautiful Line and Shingle Engraving, entitled
WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many valuable pieces of Property, many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent shawls, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, china, cut glass, &c., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

At the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the
FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

The rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered to in this, and on no account will there be any postponement from the day named. All letters and communications, "post paid" for certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the
SOUTHERN OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will receive one year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the
GIFTS FOR 1855:
The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$30,000.
The superb Dining Room, the residence of the late Aaron Sizer, Esq., 15,000.
The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000.
50 magnificent carpets, valued on the lot belonging to the society in 92d st., 10,000.
10 magnificent camel's hair shawls. These shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000.
4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.
10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000.
12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art on the size of a half dime, 700.
10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300.
50 Bachelors' Toilet and Dressing cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns Louis XIV., 2,500.
1 large clock a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipordi at Cologne, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000.
1,000 Good Tablecloths, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000.
200 copies of the lives of great artists, superbly bound, with an engraving of each artist, 2,000.
50,000 Illustrated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.
200 copies of Gleanings of Europe, cost \$100,000, handsomely bound, 4,000.
100 copies of Bayard's Illustrations, 500.
350 paintings. In the admirers of the Great Post, this work will be an acquisition, 10,700.

PAINTINGS.
Venetian painting, Cupid and Hyacinth—200.
There are others by the same artists, also by local, besides some splendid Pictures by Albert Durer, Reynolds, Smith, Doughty, Cole, Gropius, David, Turner, Stuart, Herbert, East, Brown, Brad, Bartlett, Schiavoni, Huntington, Zeland, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schiavoni, Per, Lewis, Eads, Hamilton, and many others, every one in the catalogue, which will be forwarded application by letter, post-paid, to the Secretary, Bazaar Room, No. 100 Broadway, New York.
Titled and signed—Salvator Rosa 1,000
St. Venz, Corregio 1,000
Modona, Corregio 500
Head, Titian 500
Head, Van Dyke 500
Baptism, Perugin 500
Landscape, Goussier 500
Water scene, Wuermerman 500
Landscape, C. Chiriac 500
Also will answer by return mail.

CLUBS OF 10. 1 Extra Certificate.
Clubs of 20 " 3 "
Clubs of 50 " 8 "
The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS.
Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the exception of the amount of a 35c. discount of BAZAAR FURNITURE, with Rich Colored India Hangings, fine India Lace Curtains and everything of the most splendid description. The Ladies Clubs who wish to send the large amount to the Secretary, will send the large amount to the Secretary.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a Handsome Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, post-paid) in all cases, and the Certificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address, with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.

ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary.
A. U. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C.
MAYNARD LEWIS, } Directors,
FERNAND LIVINGSTON, }
T. W. BAUER, Treasurer.
January 29, 1855.

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed on fine paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.
Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

A CURE FOR ALL!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Citizens of the Union—
You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation: It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.
ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS
AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yackin County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

Read His Own Words.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is it this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my great surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.
Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her: she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us. We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs
Piles
Lumbago
Sore Breasts
Rheumatism
Sore Throat
Sore Nipples
Contracted and Stiff Joints
Sciatic Pain
Sore-heads
Furuncles
Ulcers
Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane New York, 244 Strand, London. Also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
May '30, 1854.

One Shade Cheaper

THAN THE
CHEAPEST!

JOSEPH KAHN
Is now receiving a fine and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, of the Latest Styles and Fashions. According to the hard times and scarcity of money, he has made his prices on goods **LOWER** than ever. Merchants generally sing out Cheap, but he has the

Genuine,

and will prove it by all who may give him a call.
March 27,—2m.

J & J. B. FORNEY

ARE now receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of **SPRING & SUMMER**

GOODS

ever before offered in this market, embracing all of the latest and most fashionable styles, and novelties of the season, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public generally.
Unusual inducements offered to Cash and first class prompt paying buyers.
March 27, 1855.—4t.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1853, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.
BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1855.

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 17, 1855.

Whole No. 958

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

These bedsteads are on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything of the kind ever invented. They are warranted.

CRUNCH-PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them to be the best and handsomest bedstead in the South.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Bacon, Lord or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

March 13, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business

connected with him in

Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this

establishment every article necessary for

their wardrobe. Having paid strict

attention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders,

Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advantages

they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

April 11, 1854.—Y.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the individual

P. H. H. find their notes in the hands of

P. H. H. who is my legally authorized

agent during my absence. Also

notes of the firm of J. A. McCampbell

and Co. will be found there—all of

which will be paid on unless immediately

paid. Also, the notes and ac-

counts of the firm of Woods & McCampbell

will be found in the hands of A. Woods

and money waiting ready, therefore I

hope all indebted to me in any way, will

come in and pay some if not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 12, 1854.—U.

To Miners and Farmers.

Doer, Hicks, and Prosser, of the

Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the

mining and Agricultural community,

that they have established at Rome,

Floyd county, Ga., a complete labora-

tory for the chemical examination and

analysis of all kinds of metallic sub-

stances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The

fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5

For an analysis (quantitative)

of the same, 10

For each ingredient in a com-

posite substance, 10

For analysis or assay of gold,

tin or silver, 20

For all other operations not above

specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of ex-

pense to J. W. Hicks & Co.'s Drug

Store, Rome, with name of locality, spe-

cimens of accompanying rocks, depth

from which extracted, and weighing if

possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines, of

pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attend-

ed to.

N. B. The fee will always be expect-

ed previous to the report being made.

Feb. 20, 1855.—2m.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The 7th session of the Jack-

sonville Female Academy will

commence on Monday the 19th

day of February next, under the

superintendence of Miss F. P. Noun-

er, assisted by Miss M. E. Grant.

Pupils should commence promptly

with the first day of the session, as it

will be advantageous to themselves

and a great convenience to the Teachers

in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that

this deservedly popular institution will

be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.

Feb. 13 1855.

Bounty Land.

This undersigned respectfully in-

forms all Bounty Land claimants,

under the late and all former acts,

that he has procured the necessary

forms and instructions, and is pre-

pared to procure their warrants for

them in the shortest possible time,

which he will do upon very reason-

able terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 3, 1855.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcements of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

M. P. Stovall.

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES THE BUSINESS

in all its branches, in the

extensive

Five-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

tel.

Having ample facilities for business,

and a disposition to extend every accom-

modation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the inter-

ests of all those who may favor him with

patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully

filled at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

Y.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK and CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

S. M. WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,

301 Tons, Commander.

MALDON, W. FOSTER,

200 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,

200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVANS,

000 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every

Wednesday and Saturday, of

tennis, after the arrival of the

Cars from the South & West.

Tugs Steam Ships were built ex-

pressly for the line, and for safety, comfort

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure travellers of this line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elaborate State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Stowage, \$8 00.

November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Un-

derlinings, and Straw Goods.

G. W. PERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

TRANSFERS for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest

styles Mole skin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass's soft fan-

ny Hats various colors. Camper-

den, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-

ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-

ton, Florence, Pedal and French

Straw do. Double and single brim.

Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.

Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and

Lace BONNETS. Rutland and

Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.

Silk, Gingham and Cotton UM-

BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and

Bonnet Linings—assortment kept

full by supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

prices as low as can be bought at

any southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

to examine my stock before mak-

ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE HOME COURIER,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To those desirous of a first

class family newspaper, the

undersigned flatters himself

that he can recommend the

"Courier." It contains four

teen columns of well selected read-

ing matter in small print. Much care is

taken to select such articles as will suit a

diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices

Current," corrected weekly, and also a

Statement of the Cotton Market—

Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market—

Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be

furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or

any one who will send me \$8.00 shall re-

ceive five copies for one year.

D. 10—3m. S. E. COBURN.

POETRY.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered in the village, Tom, I've

sat beneath the tree.

Upon the school-house play grounds,

which sheltered you and me;

But none were there to greet me, Tom,

and few were left to know,

That played with us upon the green

some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom, barefoot-

ed boys at play

Were sporting just as we did then, with

spirits just as gay;

But the master sleeps upon the hill,

which, coated o'er with snow,

Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty

years ago.

The old school-house is altered now; the

benches are replaced

By new ones, very like the same our

pen-knives had defaced;

But the same old bricks are in the wall,

the bell swings to and fro,

Its music just the same, dear Tom, 'twas

twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill,

close by the spreading beech,

Is very low—'twas once so high that we

could almost reach;

And kneeling down to get a drink, dear

Tom, I started so.

To see how much that I had changed,

since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm, you

know I cut your name,

Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,

and you did mine the same;

Some heartless wretch hath pooled the

bark, 'twas lying sure but slow,

Just as the one, whose name you cut,

died twenty years ago.

My lids have been dry, Tom, but the

tears came in my eyes.

I thought of her I loved so well—those

early broken ties

I visited the old churchyard, and took

some flowers to strew

Upon the graves of those we loved some

twenty years ago.

Some are in the churchyard laid—some

sleep beneath the sod,

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1855.

We shall be thankful to those who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the approaching Circuit Court, to make settlement of their accounts due this office.

Hon. W. R. We Coss.—Among the number of old acquaintances with whom we met, during our brief stay at the Cherokee Court during the first part of last week, was the Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, very appropriately styled the "Invincible." Cherokee is now added to his district, and he was renewing his acquaintance with old friends and making new ones, in both of which, we should judge from appearances, he was very successful. Mr. Cobb has not depended for the establishment of his reputation upon the delivery of one or two frothy speeches in Congress, "all sound and fury, signifying nothing," spending two-thirds of the remainder of his time in dissipation and amusement; but has built up for himself a substantial, well-founded and well-deserved reputation, by a strict and faithful discharge of his duties, and by industrious and persevering attention to the wants of his constituents, and the interests of the State generally. Some have attributed his unusual success and popularity to his great art in electioneering, but this never would have sustained him so long, had he been unfaithful in the discharge of his duties. As yet he has no opposition, and it is thought, probable he will have none; but we presume he is not greatly alarmed at the prospect of formidable opposition in any event. It is his purpose to make his regular appointments to meet with the people in July, and then if he has no opponent to meet he will have the more time to devote to ascertaining the wants and wishes of his constituents.

Col. Wm. P. Davis, of our Town addressed a large number of the citizens of Cherokee, in the Court house of that County on the afternoon of Tuesday last. He informed the people of that County, that it was not his purpose, (being a non-resident) to interfere in their local politics or elections, but to confine himself to the statement of some facts relative to State policy, in which they were all equally interested. He then took a brief review of the history of our State government from its formation down to the present time, touching upon several points of State policy, both prosperous and adverse—the latter largely preponderating. When he reached the period of the administration of our present Governor, John A. Winston, he dwelt more at large; and as we thought, defended very successfully, the policy of the Governor, in his opposition to the doctrine of "State aid" to Rail Roads, where it might involve the State to an unlimited extent, without sufficient guaranty or securities. But he also proved conclusively, that the Governor was not opposed to a reasonable degree of aid from the State, where the State was amply secured against loss, as in the case of the loan of \$450,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, which was amply secured by personal security, and the interest of which has been promptly paid semi-annually. This bill the Governor approved. From the general expression of approbation which we heard in the crowd soon after, (in fact we happened to hear none other,) we should suppose that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Davis were generally approved. He made a similar speech, we understand on the second day of the DeKalb Court, which was equally well received.

We had not heard Mr. D. speak until the time mentioned for some two years, and were gratified to discover in him a manifest and considerable improvement as an orator.

We invite especial attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Stipes & Rowland, who are now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Geo. Stipes, north side of the public square, an extensive and well-selected stock of Goods of the latest styles and fashions. This is a new firm; and both its members are gentlemen of integrity, business habits and accommodating dispositions; and we have no doubt will use as great exertions as any others, to satisfy patrons in both quality and price of goods.

The attention of those who are, or are likely to be afflicted with that distressing and obstinate disease Fever and Ague, is respectfully called to the advertisement of Champion's Ague Pills, and also Anti-Bilious Pills, for the cure of several other diseases. These are not new medicines, but have been long known in this country, and perhaps have proved as successful as any others in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended.

Sand Rock is the name of the new Post Office recently established on the route from Blue Pond to Van Buren, instead of Land Rock as erroneously called by us in a notice of its establishment week before last.

Philip S. White, the Temperance Lecturer will deliver addresses in this place on the 7th & 8th of May next.

COPPER ORE.—Some of the finest specimens of copper ore which we have yet seen from Randolph County, were left at our Office a few days ago, during our absence, by Samuel M. Johnson, Esq. of Tennessee, the first discoverer of copper at the Duck Town mines. Mr. Johnson has taken the lease formerly worked by Mr. Richard Wood, of Randolph, which we mentioned as having visited last Winter while in that county.

Mr. Johnson is a practical and experienced miner, and withal a gentleman of unusual energy, industry and perseverance, and we shall consequently now soon expect to hear of results highly gratifying to all who are interested in copper lands in Randolph and other counties of Alabama.

The ore mentioned above was taken from a depth of about 30 feet, and Mr. Johnson is quite confident that he will reach what is called a *lode* of ore of the best quality at from 20 to 30 feet further.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 7.—Cotton has advanced an eighth of a cent per lb. Flour is generally firm, but Southern is irregular at from \$9 50a\$10 37 1-2 per bbl. Wheat is firm with an upward tendency.—Corn is a trifle higher, and Western Mixed is quoted at \$1 05 per bushel. Rice is higher, at from \$4 62 1-2a\$5 62 1-2 per 100 lbs. Spirits of Turpentine is quiet at from 42a43 cents per gallon. Crude is firm. Rosin is worth \$1 62 1-2 per bbl., and Wilmington is quoted at from \$1 56a\$1 92 1-2 per bbl. Sugars are active at from \$4 37 1-2a\$5 37 1-2 per 100 lbs. Coffee is dull. Molasses is firm at from 27a27 1-2 cents per gallon.

Savannah, April 7.—Sixteen hundred bales of Cotton were sold to day before the arrival of the Baltic's advices. Nothing was done afterwards.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Orleans, April 6.—Cotton is firm. The sales to-day have comprised 7000 bales. The sales during the week sum up 38,500 bales. The stock on hand consists of 100,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts as compared with last year is 125,000 bales. Prime Molasses is worth 26 1-2 cents per gallon. Coffee is quoted at from 40 1-2a41 1-2 cents per lb. The sales during the week have comprised 15,000 bags, and the stock amounts to 37,000 bags. Corn is worth \$1.10 per bushel.

Savannah, April 9.—Cotton has advanced an eighth of a cent per lb., and 600 bales changed hands to day at from \$49 3-8a\$50 per lb.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A letter from Havana states that our consul has notified the Captain General, by direction of Secretary Mar y, "that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis, the government of the United States will not be answerable for the result." Francisco Estrampes, under sentence of death, is an American citizen, and it remains to be seen whether Gen. Concha will commute his punishment, or accept the alternative presented.

Norfolk, April 6.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Havana which port she left on the 21st.—She brings accounts of the execution of Estrampes, which took place at Havana on the 30th.—The U. S. Consul, Robinson, under instructions, demanded his trial under treaty stipulations, but notwithstanding his protest, the prisoner was tried by a military court and sentenced—having confessed his design to secure the independence of the Island. He showed the greatest indifference to his fate.

At the place of execution he manifested an intention to address the multitude, but the drums and trumpets were ordered to sound, to drown his voice. Notwithstanding this, his voice was heard above the din, shouting "Liberty forever, and death to all Kings."

"The Fillibusters," according to a Washington despatch, have not abandoned their expedition to Cuba. It is said a large expedition is about to sail from New Orleans and other Southern ports. Stores of arms and ammunition, it is alleged, have been sent forward to an advanced near Cuba, and as such advances are received that these articles are safely landed, the men will set out. The military organization is represented as being complete, and many of the officers have been service in the American army.

Political Intelligence.

The Czar Alexander had made several speeches, using mild language to the diplomatic body; and expressing himself in strong terms when addressing the army. On the whole, his language was interpreted in a pacific sense.

The Vienna Conference.

The first of the four points of negotiation which had been unanimously agreed to in the Vienna Conference reads as follows:

"The abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia—the privileges accorded to these provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five Powers."

The latest despatch from Vienna, dated Friday evening says:

"The Conference is progressing favorably. The second point was either settled to-day or will be to-morrow. It must be repeated, however, that the question of peace or war will not be decided until the third point is settled."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Friday evening, as follows:

"The news from Vienna is favorable to peace, and the peace are disposed to believe that the Conference will be attended with a happy result."

Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna.

The negotiations become critical.—The new Czar gave strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concessions.

Rumors are current of new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, erection of Turkish forts, &c., in Asia.

LOUISIANA.—In relation to planting prospects, the Opelousas Patriot of Saturday last says:

There has not been so gloomy a prospect for the sugar planters of this country as the present since the culture of cane to any considerable extent was begun. From almost every planter we hear complaints. A small amount of seed cane was in the first place put up, and such was the injury it sustained that when planting, one half at least was rejected—in some places, the whole. An unusually small amount of stubble cane remains, which in many places seems to be much injured; and of the plant cane none has yet appeared above the ground there being scarcely moisture enough in the earth to make it sprout.

Under these circumstances, it is not an unsafe calculation to say that that the sugar crop of the parish can not, under the most favorable circumstances of weather and season, reach another year within thirty-three per cent, of the crop of the past, and that shows at least twenty-five per cent, of a falling off from the crop of 1853. Touching the cotton and corn crops, a large pitch has been made, and, with a favorable season, a far better yield may be anticipated than the last year. The cold weather and the drought render the prospects gloomy at present, yet there is a sufficiency of time to make as good crops as if that which was cut down by the frost of last week had been left standing.

We learn from the Patriot that the cold and backward spring, together with the long continued drought, is telling fearfully upon the pecuniary interests of this and the parish of Calcasieu. The Patriot says:

Within the last six weeks thousands of cattle have died from hunger and thirst. The cold and the drought of the winter destroyed every particle of grass upon our prairies, and that being the subsistent of our cattle mostly, they become, as a matter of course, very poor. Recently the ponds in the prairies have all dried up, forcing the cattle to resort to the shrubs and bayous for water. Going into these many bog and mire, and not having strength enough to extricate themselves, they perish. In this way, and from extreme poverty, hundreds are dying daily.

The Consequence of Crime.

In the Court of General Session at New York on Friday last, William Kissam, who had been convicted for forgery, was brought up for sentence, and, having been asked by the Recorder why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court—I shall avail myself of the opportunity now offered, if being the last I shall possibly ever have, to make a few remarks. And I wish it to be distinctly understood that what I am about to say is no way intended by me as suing for mercy; on the contrary, I feel that I deserve any penalty which the Court may deem proper to inflict.

My life, as some of the public prints have set forth, has not been one continued succession of crime. Two years ago I was living with my family in Ohio, in peace, contentment and happiness; known and respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, without blot or stain upon my name. But in an evil hour there came about my dwelling those who had blighted and blasted many a home before. I shall not enter into details of the wretchedness and desolation they have brought about me and mine, and which, sir, have been the means of bringing me before you this day; also, of sending my family penniless, homeless and homeless wandering on the face of the earth, ashamed of the very name they bear, which name was handed to me without blemish, as untarnished as the driven snow. May God forgive them; I never can.

And yet, sir, it was my own fault—Endowed with all the feelings and senses of manhood, I should have known that to be breathed upon by them was death; that the very atmosphere which surrounded them was as poisonous as I should have known the U. S. tree. I should have indignantly spurned them from me, as you would sir, the most loathsome reptile that crawls on the face of the earth. Had I paused, had I pondered, I had not been here. I must have been in a dream, a sort of spell, when I permitted the ignis fatuus to lead me to destruction.

And though I stand here, charged with and convicted of crime, yet my heart tells me, and I tell it, and know it to be true, that I have no sympathy with it; that I have no fellow feeling of emotion in common with the perpetrators of it. Had I paused, had I pondered, you sir, would have been spared the disagreeable duty which involves upon you this day; and I can fancy no duty which can be more irksome to an enlightened humane judge than that of consigning a fellow-creature to a living tomb. But the edict of the law must be fulfilled, the consequences must fall on those who come antagonistic to it, and cheerfully, yes, joyfully would I go hence, to wherever it may place you to consign me, did I but feel that I might yet live to return regenerated, untarnished as I was, that I could once more take that proud station amongst family and friends which I then held. But alas! sir, this cannot be, and the overwhelming consciousness of its inflictions more wretchedness and misery upon me than any penalty which the law can inflict. There is no escape from one's feelings excepting through the portals of the grave.

I could escape from the railroad cars at the risk of my life, as has been given in testimony, and could lay out in the wild woods, night after night, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. But there was one ever watchful companion which I could not avoid. It was the constant prompting of the heart: What have you been? What infamy and disgrace have you entailed on yourself? I could hear it in the leaves that rustled o'er my head, I could hear it in every sound that was borne upon the breeze. The whole world may forgive me, but I cannot forgive myself. I had hope, sir, to have reached some distant country unknown, where those who had known me could know me no more, where I could have settled down amongst strangers, and once more been a man amongst men. The ever present memories of the past would have been a bright light to the future, and I would have illumined the rock on which I was cast away. Proven here but were I permitted to depart this day, and whenever I shall please the powers that be to permit me to depart, such shall be my course, I trust a wiser and a better man.

This speech was listened to with close attention by all present. When it was concluded, Recorder Smith, in substance spoke as follows:

You have been tried and convicted of an offence the punishment for which is confinement in the State prison. If there is any duty more painful than another, it is that which sometimes devolves upon a Judge of consigning to such a doom a person who has moved in a circle of society such as you have moved in—a person possessing intellect, ability, genius, such as you evidently possess. There is no act in the life of any individual more painful. Your genius, properly appropriated, would have qualified you to become a useful member of society, a bright and shining light in the community. To myself it is indeed painful, and I hope never again, while I have the honor to preside in a court of justice, to have such a duty to perform. An early age you found yourself, through the position and influence of your friends, placed in an enviable position. Latterly your name has become somewhat historical, but that history is a record of crime, transacted through the brief period of your life. I remember that it was generally the public opinion that it was almost impossible for any one holding the position which you held—that of a wealthy merchant—to be guilty of such a crime.

After alluding to the crime, the Recorder remarked that there was a similarity in what Kissam had uttered, a show of repentance for the past, which promised amendment in the future, when he should be released from that prison to which the law consigned him. In view of that feeling, though he had intended to have sentenced him for the longest period that the law allowed, still he believed that no man had spoken as Kissam had done unless there was some remnant of virtue left in him, he would pass a lenient sentence. If I err, added the Recorder, it is on the side of mercy. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of two years and six months. The Recorder was affected to tears while addressing the prisoner.

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STORMING OF THE MALAKOFF REBELLION.—Describing the recent storming of a Russian redoubt by the French, the London Times says, editorially:

"It appears by the last accounts that the purpose of the allied generals is still fixed on the prosecution of the siege by means of a bombardment, followed by an assault. Two experimental attacks have been made by the French in two different ways, which serve to show that it is not easy to gain an advantage over our indefatigable antagonist. It appears from both the Russian and French reports that on the night of the 21st of February the Russians succeeded in throwing up with great rapidity a new redoubt on the right bank of the careening harbor."

"Within forty-eight hours General Canrobert resolved to force the new position, and the attack was made before the work had been completed. A large body of French troops, under General Montebello, advanced in the night of the 23d against this redoubt. The Zouaves rushed upon the intrenchments with the utmost bravery, and a sanguinary contest ensued, which cost nearly 500 of these admirable soldiers."

"The Russian infantry regiments of Selenginsk and Volynia, under General Krouschakoff, defended the work with great steadiness, and after a severe combat the French were compelled to retreat. This unfortunate result has been attributed to several causes—the disclosure by spies of the French plan of attack, the fire of the Russian vessels in the harbor and from the surrounding heights, and a want of steadiness on the part of one portion of the assailants, who are said to have left the Zouaves to bear the brunt of the engagement."

"We are unable to determine with certainty what amount of truth there may be in these statements, but it is undoubtedly true that the Russians appear to have expected the attack, and had occupied the position with a small army rather than with a detachment in proportion to its extent. On the side of the French, the force consisted of only half a brigade of Zouaves, 1,600 strong; two battalions of marines, 2,300 strong; and 400 volunteers; in all 5,500 men."

"The Russians were 10,000 strong, and the unfortunate Zouaves fell into a regular ambuscade. Nevertheless, such was the dauntless vigor of these troops, that they stormed the redoubt and held it against a second assault, when the Russians succeeded in outflanking the column; the marines were separated from the Zouaves and driven back in all directions, and the latter were completely surrounded by the enemy."

"A second time they succeeded, by sheer hand-to-hand fighting, in completing the capture of the redoubt, but no sooner had the Russian infantry, fallen back than the batteries and ships opened a terrific fire upon the work, and rendered it completely untenable. It was not till then that Gen. Montebello, who was twice severely wounded, ordered a retreat, and though the night was disastrous from the loss of many hundred lives and the failure of the chief object, the gallantry displayed by the Zouaves was such, that this repulse might well be remarked with their most brilliant achievements."

Moisture in Soils.—The goodness of a soil consists in an eminent degree in the power it has of maintaining a certain degree of moisture; for without this the plant cannot possibly imbibe aliment, no matter how abundant. Standing in a dung hill, without moisture, the plant will starve. In supplying soils with a due amount of water, it is indispensable that the earth, to a considerable depth, be in a condition to permit the tolerable free descent of rain water that may fall on the surface of the ground in the course of a year. By this mechanical arrangement, the earth to the depth of twenty or more feet, becomes an enduring reservoir to hold water for the benefit of vegetation. The more protracted the drought, from a lower point in the earth will water ascend to meet the urgent wants of suffering plants. The supply may be sufficient, for the daily evaporation of water from the numerous leaves of large plants is estimated in gallons; but that does not invalidate the importance of the principle under discussion.

Without being saturated, a cubic foot of good wheat or meadow land will hold from twenty-five to thirty pounds of water, and a cubic yard (which is less than is usually allowed to a hill of corn) will hold from six hundred to eight hundred pounds of water.

Those who may take a special interest in the capacity of different soils to hold water, will find many facts bearing on the subject in an extended Essay on the "Study of the Soils," published in the Patent Office report for 1850, and from the pen of the proprietor of the Genesee Farmer. Schubler has investigated this interesting subject with equal ability, industry and success.

Soils incapable of holding much water below the point of saturation, are hardly worth cultivating in this country that abound in cheap and fertile lands. Open, loose gravel and sand form soils of this hungry, worthless character. They need a good dressing of clay, if one would make them retentive of moisture and manure. Soils of the right physical constitution have the power to draw largely on the atmosphere for the elements of fertility; those which are either too compact and solid, or too porous, and open are always barren—drawing nothing from the air, but giving to the winds and washing rains all the food of plants they naturally possess in their virgin soil, if too loose, and looking up such food forever, if too hard.

Although we do not object to facts set forth in the above article, still from a careless reading it would readily be misunderstood for although a certain amount of moisture will be held by any soil, still it is not true, that any soil capable of holding a fair amount of moisture can be rendered less moist by being so disturbed as to admit the free travel of atmosphere among its particles to a great depth. On the contrary, the more freely the atmosphere can travel among these particles, the more certain will they be to receive from it that amount of humidity necessary for the growth of crops; and from frequent changes by evaporation, and re-condensation, such soils will receive and retain a larger amount of fertilizing gases; while the non-volatile, but soluble food of plants will be continually kept in motion so as to feed plants by their roots.

Such a soil, if slightly disturbed, will contain an amount of water in a comparative state of rest, suffering from the slightest access to this quantity, while from a protracted drought even the necessary quantity of water may be parted with, and it will not be renewed by new portions from greater depths. The source from which the upper strata of earth can receive moisture is from rains, dews, or the condensations of the moisture from the atmosphere on the surface of its particles, and if they cannot be permeated by the atmosphere, it cannot of course come in contact with their surfaces.

Rich Men of New York.—I referred to the biography of the wealthy citizens of New York at the time it was serially appearing. It has been made into a readable, but not very reliable book. In it three thousand names, one hundred and fifty-nine enjoy the distinction of two hundred thousand and over a million. Seventy-five have reached the grade of three hundred thousand. Eighteen have the rare felicity of four hundred thousand. Three individuals only have passed at four hundred and fifty thousand; while seventy have passed forward to the grandeur of half a million. Twenty-four have proceeded to six hundred thousand; five to seven hundred thousand; and sixteen have attained the giddy height of one million. Five have gone on to a million and a half; six to two millions; one to three millions; two to four millions; one to five millions; and one stands solitary and alone, on the pinnacle of six millions.

William B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth, S. Whitney, from his father, and rose in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions, came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Lenox, three millions, which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions, came to this city as a cabin wild cat, Davy Crockett fashion, and grew rich by commerce. The

millionaires, James Chestnut, began life as a journeyman, tailor; Peter Cooper as a glue maker. Of the ten hundred and sixty persons mentioned in the book, at least eight hundred began their career as clerks or manual laborers.

The pill and patent medicine dealers show to great advantage in this volume. Brandreth figures up at three hundred and fifty thousand. Sarsaparilla P. Townsend is an honest carpenter once; he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. Moffat, he of the Phoenix Bitters, is put down at half a million. Pense, who once sold ginger beer, and afterwards took a hourlong candy, achieved the moderate fortune of a hundred thousand.

Strange to relate, there are some names in this work of interest to literary men. George Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath and Dr. Francis, are each stated to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of New York Observer. William Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars; and Dr. Mort, two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand; Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand. But perhaps the most remarkable statement of all is, that Mrs. O'Kell, of this city, has made a quarter of a million dollars by keeping school.

N. F. Cor. Charleston Courier.

A SAGACIOUS TEACHER.

The Johnston (Pa.) Tribune publishes the following as an extract from a letter written to her family by a young Miss who is attending a boarding-school in the interior.

"I must tell you about an affair of Emma H.'s that happened last Saturday. A young man who had been paying some attention to her, had agreed to come and pass off as her cousin and take her on carriage-riding, under the pretence that he was taking her to his father's, a few miles in the country; but his father does not live within a hundred miles of this."

"Well he came according to appointment, introduced himself as Emma's cousin, and asked to take her home with him to spend the afternoon. Miss W. said she had not the slightest objection, and asked how far it was and in what direction, and told Emma to get ready to go. But when Emma was ready to start Miss W. also came down ready dressed, and said that, as their carriage was large enough for three, she would go along with them part of the way, and stop at a friend's who lived a short distance from the uncle that Emma was going to see, and they might stop for her as they came back in the evening. Of course they could do no better than tell her they would be glad to have her go with them, although they would have a dull time with her along; but they thought they could make up for it by having a nice social ride after Miss W. stopped at the friends."

"So off they started in fine spirits, and when they had gone three or four miles they began to expect that every horse they came to would be the one that Miss W. would stop at; but she didn't stop at any. Finally, when they had gone some five or six miles, Miss W. said she must have passed the house by some mistake, for they had certainly travelled twice as far as it was from town; but since they had passed it, she would not trouble them to turn back with her, but would go on with Emma to her uncle's, and stop just a minute at her friend's as they came back. There was what you might call a fix; and Emma and her cousin could do nothing but drive on. So they did, and on they drove; but driving on did not drive away their troubles. At last, when they had gone eight or ten miles, he said that the road must have been changed in some way, for he had undoubtedly gone astray, and as they had gone so far and it was drawing late, they would not have time to find the right way."

"So they came back to town, and when Miss W. got out of the carriage, she told Emma's aunt that when he ascended the road had been changed, and she would be very happy to go along with Emma any Saturday to spend an afternoon at her uncle's. Since that we have seen nothing of Emma's cousin; but it will be a long time before she hears the last of her visit to her uncle's."

Poetry is ever tuning her lyre, and singing of that beautiful state of which the human race is capable of rising. Hope is ever pointing her telescope to the better time coming. Religion's ever fostering the latent capabilities of sympathy and love which are firmly laid in the foundations of human nature, and opening up before them scenes of brightness and beauty, which stretch beyond the tomb.

MAN KILLED BY A BOY.—A man named Pile was beating his wife, a few days since, near Quincy, Ill., when the poor woman ran for protection to a neighbor's house, followed by her brutal husband. The neighbor, a Mrs. Pegg, interfered, and Pile struck her several times, when her son, John Pegg, aged 14, took down a gun and shot his mother's assailant so that he died the next day. The Grand Jury, then in session, refused to find a bill of indictment against the boy.

A BRAVE BOY.—A young lad in Maine Pile was beating his wife, a few days since, near Quincy, Ill., when the poor woman ran for protection to a neighbor's house, followed by her brutal husband. The neighbor, a Mrs. Pegg, interfered, and Pile struck her several times, when her son, John Pegg, aged 14, took down a gun and shot his mother's assailant so that he died the next day. The Grand Jury, then in session, refused to find a bill of indictment against the boy.

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I drill in two millions came from France poor, and made their huge fortune in the snuff and tobacco business. The late Anson G. Phelps, two millions, learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander T. Stewart, two millions, now of the Dry Goods Palace, began business in a little fancy store. Of those who are put down at a million and a half: George Law, began life as a farm laborer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, as a boatman; John Lafarge, as a steward, to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires: James Chestnut, began life as a journeyman, tailor; Peter Cooper as a glue maker.

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THE STATE BANK ROBBER.—We sincerely hope the following intelligence, which we find in the Savannah Republican, may be true:

The following extract of a letter, received from the Mechanic's Bank in this city, announces the arrest, near Americus, of the robbers of the State Bank at Washington, Ga.:

AMERICUS, March 29.

Two negroes, who robbed the Bank at Washington, were arrested near this place this morning. They had a large amount of money in their possession.

Yours, &c.

It is believed that the arrest was made by a policeman of Savannah who went in pursuit of the robbers.

CHEERFULNESS IN DEATH.—There is something unnatural in the painful and unrelenting sympathy with which the dying are surrounded. It is not such a gloomy thing to die. The world has pleasant places, and I would hear in my last hour, the voice, and the birds, and the balance of music, I may have loved; but better music, and voices of more ravishing sweetness, and far pleasanter places are to be in heaven, and I cannot feel that it is well or natural to oppress the dying with the distressing wretchedness of common sorrow. I would be let go cheerfully from the world. I would have my friends comfort me, and smile on me, and feel willing that I should be released from sorrow, and perplexity, and disease, and go up, now that my race is finished, joyfully to my reward. And if it be allotted to me, as I may will, to die in the summer time, I would be borne out into the sky, and have my pillow lifted that I might see the setting sun, and pass away, like him with undiminished light to another world.

The collector of New York has handed to the Mayor a letter received from the Swiss Consul at Zurich, in Switzerland, announcing that the Swiss Government are forwarding three hundred and twenty papers to that port, via Havre.

A terrific raid upon female frailty seems now to be in progress in the moral city of Gotham. Easy virtue is forbidden to traverse the streets by night, on pain of being sent to the Penitentiary under the vagrant act, and catalogues, with names, ages, and residences appended, in the morning papers. About a hundred women have been caught by the police in two consecutive halts; meanwhile their betrayers are permitted to grin at large, untroubled. There is a good deal of one-sided justice in this enlightened age and country. A refined merchant who recently owned a paw in the game of cards, is dead now, we believe, was the proprietor of four houses of prostitution in that city. But he was rich. "Plate Sin with gold," &c., &c., the quotation is somewhat trite and musty.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the eminent American historian, was in Savannah on Monday last, on his return from a trip to Florida, whether he has been in pursuit of historical materials. Since leaving Savannah, some months since, he has visited the various towns on our South-east coast, looked in upon the ancient city of St. Augustine, and explored the St. Johns river as far up as Fort Mifflin.

"He has left no place behind," says the *Georgian*. "That could throw light upon a little of our history, and every thing seems to have made a deep impression upon his mind. Especially was he interested in the striking antiquities of the oldest city of America, and the sublime waters of the distant St. John's."—*Adv. & Geo.*

Take *Holloway's Pills* if you wish to have good health. Many of the citizens of the Union are constantly complaining of drowsy sensations, sleepless nights, headache, and the thousand ailments that flesh is heir to. What is the cause? They require an invigorating and purifying medicine, such an one as will be speedily and certainly *Holloway's Pills* are unequalled for the certainty of their effect, and efficacious power of action. Let all who read this try them. They act upon the very main springs of life, and are infallible in all disorders of the liver and stomach; they are equally beneficial in bilious complaints.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE. STIPES & ROWLAND. WE are now in receipt of the latest and most fashionable styles of

Spring & Summer GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Barages, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND. April 17, 1855.

A large lot of good Pine lumber (building nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by MORRIS, NICK & CO. Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

C. C. Porter Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment. No. 7. WE DAILY HEAR of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the genuine H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, and we can truly say, from our own knowledge, that no medicine ever discovered has performed the same wonderful cures, that it has, both in man and beast, and it is equally good for both, which makes it so truly valuable. It is therefore hailed by the suffering as the greatest blessing of the age; and no one would ever allow himself to be without this sovereign balm, who had once witnessed its magic power over disease, and its wonderful potency in relieving pain, however severe, in a few minutes time. We earnestly desire you to call upon the agent, who will furnish you, free of charge, a small book containing, besides other valuable information, a large list of certificates from many of the most respectable persons, of cures effected by this celebrated medicine, which surely are enough to convince the most sceptical of its transcendent virtues. We cured several certificates of rheumatism cured after the patient had suffered every thing but death for five to twenty years. Also cases of paralysis, or loss of use of the limbs, where the flesh had withered, leaving nothing apparently but dried skin and bones, presenting so horrible a spectacle that their FRIENDS LOOKED UPON THEM APPALLED while physicians pronounced them BEYOND ANY HUMAN EFFORT to relieve. It is the most efficacious remedy known for burns, sprains, wounds, bruises, chilblains, neuralgia, toothache, bites of insects and reptiles, sore throat, sore or weak eyes, tumors, sun-pain, etc., etc., and is used with unbounded success in most of the ailments of horses and cattle, such as swellings, farcy, sprains, bruises, wounds, stiff neck and joints, lameness, swellings, galls or chafes, sore eyes, partial blindness, etc. If used in the beginning of a cold, pull-evil, ringbone and spavin, it will invariably stop their further progress. Every family should keep this valuable medicine on hand, ready for any emergency.

Look out for Counterfeits! The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will be in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects. The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by H. G. Farrell & Co., Jacksonville, in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Booneville; J. W. Bachelor, Woodstock; Baker & Hosen, Lumbert; J. Patton, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Ardenwood; J. R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Sams, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

April 17, 1855.

FEVER & AGUE OF CHILLS AND FEVER. CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL CURE IT. AMONG the thousands of prostrations of all kinds now scattered throughout the country, every one knows that of them all, not one in ten is worth anything. Knowing this to be the fact, we hesitate somewhat in introducing Champion's Pills to the Public. But that which is deserving patronage should receive it, and we thus introduce to your attention the merits of Champion's Ague Pills, which we do think worthy of public favor. They have now been before the people of the South and West for sixteen years, and we do not know of a single instance where they have failed to effect a standing cure when taken in sufficient quantity and according to the directions.

They also stand unrivalled in other fevers originating in the same causes, and are perfectly safe being entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills as a Cathartic and general Physic stand without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Bladder, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, &c., &c., together with all that class of diseases. Also entirely pure and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY Hendrick & Nisbet, Williams & Smart, Oxford, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk, Cunningham & Clark, Caloma, and by agents at Gaylesville, Turkey Town, Dublin, &c.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors, Belleville, Ill.

Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen and Co., Charleston, Haviland, Risley & Co. Augusta, Jno. Wright & Co., N. Orleans, J. B. Wilder & Bros. Louisville Ky. April 17, 1855—6m.

Whitely & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

April 10, 1855.—pd.

Notice if you Please. Runaway from the subscriber in Randolph Co., Ala., on the 2nd inst., a Negro Man named ANDERSON, about 32 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; a bright mulatto, some black freckles in his face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable strait, broad teeth, little round shouldered, round bodied, trim made, flat footed, weighs about 100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the fiddle. Had on black jacket coat, cassinet pants, blue blanket, slit before, bound with red flannel, and buttons up, coarse boots. He will try to pass as a free man, to a free State. I will give a just reward for his confinement in any jail, or delivery at my house.

THOMAS BLAKE. April 10, 1855.—pd.

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J. Y. M. CALDWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala. WILL practice in the Circuit Court of Cherokee, Marshal, Jackson, DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the Chancery Court of the Northern Chancery Division of Alabama. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

April 17, 1855—ly.

A Chance to Make Money! PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!! The Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day:—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid) Wm. A. KINSLER, Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office. April 3, 1855.

NEW GOODS. We are receiving our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and are now ready to supply all who will favor us with their patronage. Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does, all the VARIETY of ARTICLES demanded in this market. Please call.

We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.

WOODWARD & WHITE, Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—6t.

ON Monday the 7th day of May next, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of Benton County, between the usual hours of sale, the following Lands to-wit: N. E. fourth of the S. W. fourth and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. fourth, and the N. W. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Section 10 Township 16, Range 7, East Coosa Land District, except five acres off the north side of the S. E. fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said land sold under decree in Chancery, to pay the purchase money at the suit of the Executors of the Estate of Solomon Murphree dec'd. against Elijah R. A. Smith.

R. G. EARLE Register in Ch. 26 Dist. Ala. March 27, 1855—td.

Committed

To the jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, on the 1st day of April, 1855, a Negro man who calls his name ROBBINS, and says he belongs to a man named N. T. Braselton, residing four miles west of Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala. Said negro is about 30 or 35 years of age, five foot eight or ten inches high, and of a copper color.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided.

A. BROWN, Sheriff & Jailor. April 3, 1855.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES. Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00 Hack & two horses " 5.00 Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00 Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddle.

JAMES H. PRIVETT. April 3, 1855.

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April 10, 1855.—pd.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the land office at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line of the MOBILE AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854, which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492, bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the unmentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian. Township four, of range thirteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Township seven, of range sixteen.

Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of the six mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual settlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and location on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen. Township seven, of range fourteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range two. Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range three. Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four. Townships thirteen and fourteen, of range five.

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road, and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagram which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and applications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the date of allotment, if proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal will be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum price of the public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale. Therefore, every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of the alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment), or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of 27th March, 1854, on any of the lands outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor at the price fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the public sale or restoration to market of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. February 27, 1855.—w 13w.

BENTON STEAM FAIR NOTICE.

Money Must Come. WE would most respectfully and kindly but candidly say to those indebted to us, that we cannot and will not consent to a much longer delay of payments. We have waited with you for your accommodation when we could afford to do so—we now ask for and insist upon early and liberal payments.

This is no idle notice, and those who wantily disregard it, may find it more troublesome and expensive than they expected.

ISHELL & McMillan, Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1855—3t.

EUGENE LEHARDY, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, Surveyor & Architect.

POST OFFICE. 3023, 3024.

TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF The Art Union Society. 500,000 GIFTS. VALUED AT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this Tenth Distribution of the

WORKS OF ART accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact that, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Washington, they will add the Real Estate and other Landed Property belonging to the Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR. At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the

ARTS AND SCIENCES in this country. The certificates of Share will be issued at

ONE DOLLAR, accompanying which each purchaser will receive five of shares, by return mail, a beautiful Line and Simple Engraving, entitled

WASHINGTON OF DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many valuable Pieces of Property, many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent chandeliers, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the

FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

The same rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered to in this, and no account will be kept of any previous year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the GIFTS FOR 1855:

The splendid House of L. L. at the City of London, situated in Broadway, \$50,000. The superb Dwelling, the residence of the late Anson Squire, Esq., 15,000. The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage grounds at Hawk's Nest, 20,000.

5 small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the society in 92d st. 18,000. 10 magnificent Comel's hair shavers. 10,000.

Those shavers are the most beautiful ever made, and are of great value.

4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.

10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of the most magnificent, 5,000.

12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art, one the size of a half dime, 700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300.

50 Bibles, Taliesin and Deane's records for Ladies, some finished in purest patterns, 2,500.

Large clock a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipinski at Cologne, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000.

1,000 Good Thinkers, all 3 different patterns, very heavy, 2,000.

200 copies of the lives of great statesmen, superbly bound, with an engraving of each portrait, 2,000.

50,000 Illustrated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.

200 copies of Griswold's Republican court splendidly bound, with tinted engravings, 4,000.

100 copies of Boyell's Illustrations of Shakespeare, for the edition of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000.

PAINTINGS. Venus sending forth Cupid and Hygeia— 2,500.

There are others by the same artists, all original, besides some Splendid Portraits by Albano, Sully, Reynolds, Noagle, D. Usher, Cole, Chapman, David, Verelst, Stuart, Herby, Tan, Bernington, Reed, Barrett, Schell, Huntington, J. A. Smith, Schmidt, Reinhardt, Schell, Perkins, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others, all of the highest quality, which will be forwarded in proportion by letter, pursuant to the order of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition.

TERMS FOR CLUBS: Clubs of 10 1 Extra Certificate. Clubs of 20 2 " " " Clubs of 50 5 " " " The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS. Will be entitled to the extra terms as above, with the extra inducement of the Presence of a Magistrate of BONDAGE FURNITURE, with the extra inducement of the Presence of a Magistrate of BONDAGE FURNITURE, with the extra inducement of the Presence of a Magistrate of BONDAGE FURNITURE.

POSTMASTER'S are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a Handsome Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, postpaid), in all cases, and the Certificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address, with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.

ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary. A. C. ROOMS, Washington, D. C. FRANCIS LACE, Directors. FRANKLIN LESTER, Treasurer.

January 22, 1855. 6m.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Neatly executed on fine paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.

Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND! To the Citizens of the United States.— I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concern America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, as much so that I originally composed these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking temporary leave of New York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD, AND LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS. The Citizens of the United States, many are free from the influence of these disorders, a man, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, however, the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period when, distressing many, many lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resolute plants in a country climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say therefore, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond the term of nature, if Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y. Sir,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose; and had given myself up to despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as I ever was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:— Ague, Headache, Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, Stomachic Disorders, Liver Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Constipation of Bowels, Retention of Urine, Dropsy, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Stomachic Disorders, Female Irregularities, Venereal Affections, Fevers of all kinds, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause.

Be sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand London, 20, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1, each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union. There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.



THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States.— I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concern America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, as much so that I originally composed these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking temporary leave of New York.

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JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

Year the Mansion House, Formerly Keels and Lope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
H. M. McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

37, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega, Randolph, &c.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

J. C. HAYLAND, H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAYLAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

HAYLAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER
April 11, '54.—1y.

BONES & BROWN,
Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Augusta, Ga.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN
STOVES & GRATES.

Plain and Painted Tin Ware,
Britannia, Wood, Willow and
Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps,
Lead and Block Tin Pipes,
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
Wire, &c., &c.,

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND
SHEET IRON WARE.
METALLIC ROOFING

Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.
The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, ALA.

A. FREDERICK,
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
CONFECTIONARY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Broad Street, Opposite the
"AUGUSTA HOTEL,"
AUGUSTA, GA.

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, CORDIALS, SECAM, &c.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
April 11, '54.—1y.

Jackson, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)
William E. Jackson, } AUGUSTA, GEO.
George T. Jackson, }
John T. Miller, }
Samuel A. Verdery, }

Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Shirts, and Osnaburghs at
FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.
April 11, '54.—1y.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOB'S CORDIAL.
FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES
(CHOLERA MORBUS,
BILIOUS COLIC,
CHOLERA INFANTUM)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhoea. 4th. It cures the severest Colic. 5th. It cures Cholera Morbus. 6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it to be most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy." HOS. HENRY WARREN, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit. "I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel disease, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—superior to anything else tried by me."

A. A. Guiding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and it is, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of colic and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

"If there is any crediting in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminently above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'parent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier of Marine and Fire Insurance, Griffin.

This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bismarck powder. Its enormous sale in Russia, and giving commendation wherever tried." GEORGE J. JOHNSON, May 19th, 1854.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

For Sale by J. B. Hay & Co., White Plains, Cover & Gannett, Boiling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dancy, W. Platts, D. Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Denon, Greenville; Wm. Thaxton, Mount Vernon; C. J. Pearson, Springville; D. L. R. Dutt, Canton; W. E. Eacy & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co., Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; L. H. Harris, Cedar Bluff; Parker & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Lechman; J. S. and S. J. Bernard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rustlingville.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y.; J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crackery Cans & Glass ware
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
65,000 PUBLISHED!
THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES.
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Bavin, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest pattern and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S, Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.

April 11, '54.—1y.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—1y.

CREDIT SALE.
THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c., &c., Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses, Heads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS
PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
AUGUSTA, GEO.
April 11, '54.—1y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business committed to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 1853.—1y.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets
A Wholesale.
Merchants visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of

HATS, CAPS, AND
ONNETS,
Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York, with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.
The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils, will be ready, and ample room for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (known) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, has undertaken to found here upon his own resources and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an assurance of 20 years, commencing from the day by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanders.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHÉ, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELAVAL, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.
To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and including of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$250, for the scholastic year—or \$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the College department \$20 per year. French \$25. Drawing \$20. Novena for the Greek and Latin in the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHÉ.
Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Pa. Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co., Ala.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.
HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or sores on your limbs? Use the MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 15, 1854.

Money Wanted.
All persons indebted to me, either by note or book account are hereby called on to make payment without delay, as I am obliged to make collections. Come soon and save costs. R. M. DICKSON.
Alexandria, Va. Jan. 15, 1855.

NEW STAGE LINE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of Stage Coaches from Guntersville to Jacksonville, Ala. is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Monticello. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.) It being only sixty miles, or six hours run, daily Mail steamers, which pass daily to either of these above places. Waited (the Huntsville line) is only 20 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a Macadamized road, ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement. Passengers are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrive Jacksonville same days, at 10 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 p. m.

From Guntersville to Jacksonville, 36. To Talladega 29. Montgomery 14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburghs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
BROAD STREET,
(Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels.)
AUGUSTA, GA.
THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving, Large and Fresh additions of
GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEED
all of which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large.

The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for.

N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Osage Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c.

J. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LIKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

NOTICE.
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.

Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.
April 25 1854. tf.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.
The subscribers

would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggies frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing TILES, SHINGLES, and both spike & winding blade, with and without lining. Also grain Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Boleheads, Tables, Ward robes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, LICKS & CO.
P. C. MORRIS, HIRAM LICKS,
J. R. LOYD,
July 25, 1854.—1y.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.
COME AND TRY US.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.
Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

JACKSONVILLE
Male Academy
THE Undersigned will RE-OPEN his school for the instruction of young men and boys on Monday the 9th of January 1855. He trusts that the success which has attended his labors in the schools of this community during the past seven years, will be conducted in such a manner as to meet the educational wants of those committed to his charge. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of TWENTY ONE weeks each, at the following rates of

TUITION.
Orthography Reading and Mental Arithmetic per session \$8 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic 12 50
Philosophy, Chemistry, History Rhetoric 15 00
Logic &c. 20 00
Languages and Mathematics, 25 00

Persons at a distance who may desire to give their children or wards an academy course, or prepare them for college, can obtain boarding in good families at moderate rates.

Award a pupil's name has been enrolled no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

J. H. CALDWELL.
January, 2d 1855.

Whereas the Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy, are well pleased with the management of the School under Mr. John H. Caldwell, and knowing him to be a gentleman of fine talents, a Good scholar in the various branches of Science and Literature, and well qualified to prepare young men to enter the most respectable Colleges, or to commence the study of the learned professions, therefore Resolved, that we tender him the use of the Academy for the ensuing year, the privilege to manage the same as he may think best, and to regulate the tuition of the various branches.

JNO. D. HOKE,
E. L. WOODWARD,
A. ADAMS,
JOHN R. CLARK,
JACOB FORNEY,
B. C. WILEY,
J. F. GRANT,
Trustees.

WONDERFUL!
New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,
ON THE
Public Square.

a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.
J. G. D.
February 27, 1855.—1y.

BOUNTY LAND.
THE undersigned have all the terms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services: Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres, and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 Acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY,
March 20, 1855. Centre, Ala.

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders
For Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oils Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
March 6, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians!!
Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as Soaps, Cologne, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY.
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m

*Dahlengro Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business, in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of a main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE Low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jan. 9, 1855.—1y

To the Ladies.
ROBERT H. WYNNE is now prepared to furnish the Ladies with Drafts or Ladies Guide, with such instructions as will enable them to make their dresses fit perfectly. He will also furnish them with Dress Patterns, of the latest fashion and most improved style. Terms moderate—and upon failure to give entire satisfaction to all who may purchase, no charge will be made. He will call upon the Ladies at their residences upon notice. Give me a call, Jan. 23, '55.

N. B. The TAILORING BUSINESS continued as usual at the same place.

Atlanta Medical College.
THE first course of lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in May next, & continue until the last of the following August, during which the usual systematic course of lectures will be given, and Clinical instruction twice a week.

Faculty.
M. G. Slaughter, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
J. W. Jones, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Jesse Boring, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

W. F. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. E. Dabole, M. D., Prof. of Physiology.
G. T. Wilburn, M. D., Prof. of Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

J. J. Robertson, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. G. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

An abundant supply of Material for dissection (subjects preserved in spirits of wine) will be provided. The services of a competent Demonstrator of Anatomy will be procured before the opening of the session. The fees for the entire course amount to \$105. Matriculation, (payable once only.) \$5. Dissection ticket, (obligatory once only.) \$10.—Graduation fee, \$25. Good board can be had in the city for \$8 per week. For further information address

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.
Atlanta, Jan. 15, 1855. No 952.

ALFRED BAKER, T. D. CASTELL,
BAKER & CASTELL,
GROCERY AND COMMISSION.

MERCHANTS.
AUGUSTA, GA.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care.

Advances if required made on Produce in Store.

SELLING OUT
At Cost for Cash.

SCHLESINGER, FLEISCH, & CO.
ON account of a change in their above firm, we inform our customers and the public in general, that we offer our ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS at COST

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 16.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 24, 1855.

Whole No. 959

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

CHINCH-PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

Ferrary 13, 1855, if.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-

tablishment every article necessary for

their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-

tention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suf-

fenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Shirt Collars, Stocks, neckties and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advan-

tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

April 11, 1854.—y.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me individ-

ually, will find their notes in the hands of

B. P. Hudson who is my legally author-

ized agent during my absence. Also

the notes of the firm of J. A. McAn-

bell & Co. will be found there—all of

which will be sued on unless immedi-

ately paid. Also, the notes and ac-

counts of the firm of Woods & Campbell

will be found in the hands of A. Woods

and money wanting today, therefore I

hope all indebted to me in any way, will

come in and pay same if not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 12, 1854.—M.

To Miners and Farmers.

Doct. Hicks, and Prof. Deay of the

Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the

mining and Agricultural community

that they have established at Home,

Florida county, Ga., a complete labo-

ratory for the chemical examination and

analysis of all kinds of metallic sub-

stances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The

fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral. \$5

For an analysis (quantitative)

of the same. 10

For each ingredient in a com-

posite substance. 10

For analysis or assay of gold,

tin or silver. 20

For all other operations not above

specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of ex-

pense to J. W. Hicks & Co.'s Drug

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines for

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

M. P. Stovall,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business

in all its branches, in the

extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

tel.

Having ample facilities, for business,

and a disposition to extend every accom-

modation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him with

patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully

filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

SHIP PACKERS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,

Commander.

200 Tons. W. Foster,

Commander.

200 Tons. JAMES ADGER, S. C. TERNER,

Commander.

200 Tons. SOUTHERNER, T. D. LEWIS,

Commander.

200 Tons.

Leave Agent's Warehouse every

Wednesday and Saturday, of

course, after the arrival of the

Cargo from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built ex-

pressly for the line, and for safety, speed,

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure Travellers of the Line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elaborate State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steerage, \$8 00.

November 7, 1854.

Spring and Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Un-

derneath, and Stone Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

POETRY.

SPRING.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Welcome—all hail to thee!

Welcome, young Spring!

Thy sun-ray is bright

On the butterfly's wing;

Beauties shine forth

In the blossom-rob'd trees;

Perfumes float by

On the soft Southern breeze.

Music—sweet music

Sounds over the earth:

One glad choral song

Gleets the primrose's birth,

The lark soars above,

With its shrill strain strain

The shepherd boy tunes

His reed pipe on the plain.

Music, sweet music

Cheers meadow and lea—

In the song of the blackbird,

The lark of the tree;

The loud happy laughter

Of children at play,

Proclaim how they worship—

Spring's beautiful day.

The eye of the hile one,

With joy in its gleam,

Looks up in the noontide

And steals from the beam

But the cheek of the pale

Is moist with despair,

To feel itself fading

When all is so fair.

The hedges luxuriant

With flowers are balm,

Are purple with violets,

And shaded with palm:

The zephyr kisses

Is beguiling to wave;

Fresh verdure is decking

The garden and grove.

Welcome—all hail to thee,

Heart-stirring May!

Thou hast won from my wild harp

A rapturous lay,

And the old-dying murmur

That sleeps on the strain

Is welcome. All hail to thee!

Welcome, young Spring!

From the Panoplist.

REFLECTIONS OF AN AGED MAN.

Farewell to the hopes that illumined my

days.

When the sun of my youth was un-

clouded and hot;

Your vision of a distant land had from my

eyes.

And vanished away in the desolate air.

Farewell to the joys that promised to

stay.

And gold with their light the lone

valley of years.

Ye have fled like the visions of darkness

away.

And led me to weep in a "valley of

tears."

Farewell to these soft and airy built

bowers.

Where the image of fancy delighted

to rove;

No more will I crown you with garlands

of flowers;

Or trace in your shade the bright vis-

ions of love.

Farewell to those roses I value no more.

Which blossomed so sweet at the ris-

ing morn;

No joy to my heart can ye ever restore.

For I feel the sharp pang of the mer-

ciless thorn.

Farewell to the phantoms I lov'd to pur-

sue.

Which glided my path with a far-

benighted ray;

Like the soft cloud of morn and the sweet

scented dew.

Ye sparkled and snail'd and then van-

ished away.

Farewell to the promise that glitters no

more.

Which shone like a star on the breast

of the wave;

On life's sunny slopes it still beckons be-

fore,

But fades in the gloom that encircles

the grave.

PETER FRANCISCO.

The following anecdote exempli-

fying his peaceful nature and his

strength, is told of Francisco.—

How true it is, we cannot say, but

we tell it as it was told to us many

years ago, while he still lived in

Buckingham County, Virginia.

One day, while working in the

garden, he was accosted by a stran-

ger who rode up to the fence and

inquired of him if he knew where

a man by the name of Francisco

lived?

Raising himself from his work,

and eyeing his interrogator, who

appeared to be one of the "half-

horse-half-alligator" breed of Ken-

tuckians, he replied, "Well, stran-

ger, I don't know of any other

person by that name in these parts

but myself."

"Well, I reckon you ain't the man

I want. I want to find the great

fightin' man I've heard tell so much

about. The fellow they say can

whip all creation and Kentucky to

boot."

"I can't tell you, stranger, where

you'll find that man. I don't know

such a man," said Francisco, re-

suming his work as a hint to the

other that the conference was end-

ed. But the Kentuckian was not

to be bluffed, as he would term it.

"Look 'ere, stranger," said he, re-

turning to the charge, "what might

your given name be?"

"My name is Peter Francisco, at

your service."

"Ah!" returned the other, "you're

just the man I want to find, at the

same time riding inside the fence,

he dismounted and tied his animal

—a rough, ungainly Indian pony

—to one of the posts.

"My

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1855.

We shall be thankful to those who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the present term of Circuit Court, to make settlement of their accounts due this office.

We understand that exaggerated reports are in circulation in some parts of this County, relative to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in Jacksonville; and also that the Editor of this paper has been at the point of death for some time. To correct any erroneous impression, we would state, that there has as yet been but two cases of Scarlet Fever, and they of mild character. We have been unwell since about the first of March, but not so as to prevent us from attending to the publication of our paper every week, or to require help, even for an hour.

We are authorized to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

CUBA—DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN.
Unless something should occur, to bring about a speedy settlement of the numerous and complicated difficulties between our Government and Spain, it is highly probable that public attention will be greatly attracted in a short time from the eastern war and taken up with one near at hand. The only thing which has occurred lately, calculated to give the least possible hope of a returning sense of justice, and a disposition on the part of Spain to make amends for past injuries and insults has been the declaration of the Minister that Spain had reconsidered the matter of the Black Warrior, and was disposed to do what was just and right in the way of indemnity. But when ascertained, it will very probably prove to be altogether unsatisfactory as heretofore; or it may be a mere ruse to gain time, as they see indications on the part of the American administration to press a speedy settlement. The fact that these aggressions still continue to follow, one upon another, is ample evidence that these declarations are insincere.

Late letters from Washington, the tone of the newspapers there, and all other sources of information, indicate a determination on the part of President Pierce and his cabinet, (although the cabinet is said to be divided) to press a speedy settlement of the difficulties with Spain, even at the hazard of war; and in this determination they are and will be sustained by the people of the whole country. President Pierce greatly strengthened himself during the last Congress by his wise recommendations, and patriotic and judicious use of the veto power, in checking the system of monopolizing, unjust and extravagant appropriations, and we have no doubt that this Cuba question is the turning point of his administration. If he acts upon the principle, already recognized by the public sentiment of the country, that "there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue," he will be sustained; but if wanting in firmness he avoids the responsibility, and puts it off to the indefinite future, the settlement will be made by his successor.

We deprecate war with its attendant horrors and evils, as much as any one can do; but we can bear the idea with more patience than we can that of national dishonor, and a continued and indefinite submission to insult and injury which must finally and inevitably result in ruin. But the way for a nation to avoid war, is to maintain its dignity, resist promptly and energetically every aggression, insult and injury, and not tamely submit, until injuries accumulate, and difficulties become so complicated as to render a settlement almost impossible, which is well nigh the case now between the United States and Spain. If Fillmore had done his part, he would have left less for Pierce to do, and we would probably have never heard of the outrage on the Black Warrior, El Dorado, and Hickbern, and should President Pierce do his part, he will leave less to his successor. We are sorry our government has not acted with more energy heretofore, but as it has not, we are in favor of prompt action now. We verily believe that General Jackson by his energetic action, and dignified and determined course saved this country from a war with France. The maxim that "short settlements make long friends," holds good with regard to nations as well as individuals; and as a case in point, it appears that England, France, Austria and Russia, now engaged in negotiations, can settle two but cannot settle "four points."

DREADED OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Mrs. E. Thompson, of the 4th inst., London, fell dead while sitting in her chair. Her husband's brother, Nimrod, who was in the room ran for her assistance, and before reaching her, fell on the floor a corpse. Their deaths were not two minutes apart.

WIDOW PAPERS AND SPANISH OUTRAGE.—We sincerely regret to see that in the present controversy and critical relations between the United States and Spain, the Whig papers of the country, with a few, very few, honorable exceptions, have taken sides against this country. When there are rumors or indications that the President is about to vindicate the honor of the country, and seek redress for past injuries and indemnity for the future, which course they know would be popular with the people, they whine out that "they had hoped that a more wise and pacific policy would have prevailed," and that "the country would have been spared the horrors of war, upon such trivial occasions, plunged into to prop a sinking administration." In the name of common sense, what do they mean by a wise and pacific policy? Is it to submit tamely forever to have our vessels fired into, brought to and searched to have them detained for days and their cargoes thrown out, exposed to the weather and depredations of thieves, with many other species of outrage? If so, let them come out and proclaim it openly as a part of their "wise and pacific policy," that Spain is to be allowed the right of search of American vessels, and be allowed, without molestation or remonstrance, to commit any other outrage.

But we do not believe that these papers are sustained in such a course by the sentiment of their party among the people, nor are they themselves sincere; for at other times, when there are manifestations of discontent among the people, because the administration is not more prompt in redressing grievances, they forthwith affirm that President Pierce could not be kicked into war. We are willing charitably to suppose that this course is prompted by no worse motive than a desire to gain a party advantage; but it is wrong—it may deceive foreign powers with the belief that there is a formidable party in this country to sustain them, and thus embolden them in aggression.

But it is an undeniable fact, that the Whig papers, ever since the formation of the party, have always sided against this country in every controversy it has had, under a democratic administration, with a foreign power. They did so in the difficulties which Gen. Jackson had with France—in the settlement of the north-eastern boundary with England—in the controversy and war with Mexico, and now with Spain; and all can remember, what a howl they raised from Maine to Louisiana, about the destruction of Greytown. They are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of it. For our own part, rather than pursue such a course, we would prefer to adopt the somewhat questionable motto—"For our country when she's right—for our country right or wrong."

Hon. S. W. Harris—One of the People.

We ventured, in your last issue, to offer a few thoughts suggested by the signs of the times, and endeavored to show that it was a matter of prime importance that we should have some able and efficient man to represent us in the stormy times, which must inevitably come upon us in the next Congress. We mentioned the name of the Hon. SAMUEL W. HARRIS, as one worthy and well qualified—a man of enlarged experience, well posted in the condition of parties and politics, of high intellectual endowments, great popularity and personal influence in Congress, irreproachable in morals and last, but not least, a man whose record will show a firm and consistent course throughout his whole political career.

We offer a few items from his antecedents and public service in proof of these declarations, drawn from the testimony of some of the best men in our midst who have known him long and well. He began the active duties of life as a graduate of Franklin College, the most reputable institution in Georgia, having taken the "first honor" of his class. At an early age he represented the people of his county in the Legislature of his native State, (Ga.) for two years, as a State Rights Democrat. Prior to the year 1840 he had moved to this State, and when the battle was raging fiercest between Van Buren and Harrison, true to his principles and his party, he threw himself into the breach and fought gallantly for Democracy. Shortly after this he was made Solicitor of the Montgomery Circuit. In 1843 he was a member of the State Senate from the counties of Coosa and Autauga, and the members from this county who served with him at that time, bear record of his talents, his skill in debate, and his zeal in behalf of the interests of his constituents. In the Presidential contest between Polk and Clay, he was actively engaged upon the stump, as Camp Hickory testifies; and those of our countrymen who were present, remember him as the man of that good old democratic rally! In 1847 (we think) he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, and as evidence of having served them with faithfulness and ability, he has been returned at every succeeding election with an increased majority! In 1848 he was again found upon the stump, battling for the time-honored principles of the republican party. The wave of a hero's plume, and the glitter and glare of a soldier's name, could not seduce him from the path of duty. In common with many others, he could see neither prosperity nor safety to the country outside of the democratic ranks. "Principles not men" was his motto, and he labored for their triumph. It is true, he beheld the flag torn from the mast head of the good old democratic ship, but he floundered among the breakers, and the billows which raged in fury against his threatened destruction, yet firm as a rock he stood and fought bravely to the last. It is this devotion to his country, principles, party and friends that has elicited the following compliment to Mr. Harris, which recently appeared in the Washington Union:

"We do not wish to interfere in the contest for the nomination in that (this) district, but we cannot refrain from saying, that no man in the House of Representatives has more or warmer personal friends than Mr. Harris, and but few more ability or influence to serve his friends or advance their cause."

Such is the man whom we have endorsed to the people of this County—a man possessing all the essential requisites for a Congressman—mind, morals, political firmness, experience and personal influence—one who has been endorsed by those among whom he was raised, by the Legislature of our own State, and for the last eight years by the people of the 3d Congressional District.

But how pure soever a man may be, such is the corruption of the times, that he cannot hope to escape the tongue of slander, and the shafts of calumny and detraction. We had desired to present the claims of Mr. Harris to the consideration of our people without doing injury to any aspirant and without instituting comparisons which might prove unpleasant. But our article had hardly been given to the world, before "one of the people," through the columns of the Sunny South, in order to present the claims and advance the interests of another, attempted by insinuation, to place Mr. Harris before the people as an "indifferent, careless and indolent" representative, and by reason of his experience, in Congress, wholly disqualified to make us a faithful member.

Since "one of the people" seems to delight in comparisons, we assure him that we have nothing to fear, and are nothing loath to join in the fight. We are willing to meet him and compare notes upon any or all the points connected with those who are now aspiring for Congressional honors.

We think the gentleman is most lame and impotent in his conclusion, that "a devotion for a series of years to any business or profession, has a tendency to make a man indifferent, careless and indolent." Suppose he addresses this argument to the hard working, industrious and experienced farmer? Look here, Mr. Farmer, you have been devoted to your business for a series of years—you have lived on that land of yours till you don't know the strength of your soil—you have farmed so long that you don't feel any interest in raising corn and cotton—you have lost your energy—the fact is, you ought to give up your place to a man who has never handled the plow, the shovel and the hoe, and let him take care of your interests for you. Do you think the farmer wouldn't laugh him to scorn?

Suppose the States of South Carolina, Massachusetts and Kentucky, had concluded that Calhoun, Webster and Clay's experience and "devotion for a series of years" to their business in Congress had "stripped them of their energy," and disqualified them for faithful representation—suppose further, that their legislatures had, in consequence of these things, refused to re-elect them, would not the cry of shame! shame! been heard throughout the land, against such stupidity!

Suppose a Trustee of the University of Alabama were to suggest, at the next meeting of the Board, that inasmuch as Dr. Manly's devotion for a series of years had made him indifferent, careless and indolent in his profession, it behooved them to request him to give way and allow a man to take his place, who is ignorant of Moral Science as he is of the Choctaw Language. No one will doubt for a moment but that a resolution would be immediately introduced expelling him from the Board, and steps would be taken to secure a place for him in some Lunatic Asylum!

It is unnecessary to pursue this further—the fallacy is too glaring. If "one of the people" be a lawyer, and "a young 'un" at that, and a devotion for a series of years to his profession is likely to disqualify him any further—make him any more "indifferent, careless and indolent"—we implore the Gods to look in tender compassion upon his clients, and preserve him in the veridicality of his youth and the inexperience of his profession.

"One of the people" agrees with us upon the importance of being careful in the selection of the man who is to guard our interests and defend our rights. In the coming crisis we must be well covered—in time to save himself before next August—that nothing short of experience, talent, moral character, political consistency, and a title to democracy which requires no certificates to prove, will meet the demands of the District or satisfy the wishes of the

PEOPLE.
Jacksonville, 21st April, '55.
Mr. Editor.

One of the people in a lengthy article, in the Sunny South, on the fitness of Major Harris and Mr. Curry to represent this District in Congress has come to the conclusion, that Mr. Harris has served the country so long that he has become negligent and lazy and not fit. He closes his article by suggesting the name of Mr. Curry, of Talladega, as one of more fitness and because he is a working man.

Well now, Mr. Editor, we never had but one working man a candidate in this district before—and as his claims were overlooked at that time and his character as a working individual remains unchanged

ed, I can see no good reason why he should not claim precedence under the doctrine of first come first served. I allude as you have ever no doubt guessed before this time, to Mr. Curry's fellow Townsman, Gen. J. T. Bradford. He is a working man and no doubt, and the original one at that.

Now I can't see, Mr. Editor, why any other part of the District except Talladega need be frustrated about who shall run, why can't it be fixed up there? I hope no one supposes that Talladega has run short of talent. Let Talladega select which one of her distinguished citizens shall run and we have nothing to do, nor shall we ask any higher privilege than to vote on the day of the election.

Yours, till death,
JUSTICE.
P. S.—I want Talladega to know that she and her talented sons have backers here, touching both the Rail Road and Congress questions. No use for short stock in this skirmish when our beloved country is in such a dangerous fix.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:
We expected when we wrote the communication on the subject of a District convention, that it would make the "dog hair" fly. We were not disappointed, for it has stirred up the "old fires," "green ones" and "foodies," and they have "hornsnuggled" an innocent and unsuspecting young man to reply in the Sunny South of the 14th inst. under the signature of B. As he is fond of biographical sketches, we would treat him to a chapter or two of his own, were it not that at the outset we are met with an insurmountable difficulty and that is, that heretofore (B) has never done anything, good, bad or indifferent, that we ever heard of. He has no antecedents, consequently we must indulge in some speculations of his future. He will probably run for the Legislature. And if every thing goes on favorably, he does nothing rash and has no drawbacks, he will get about fifteen votes, "like a d—n." If he succeeds in swinging on to Curry's coat tail he may do even better than this. In that event, we should not be surprised if his vote was swelled up to seventy five or eighty, and possibly even to a hundred! After this experiment in politics, he will come to the conclusion that "Montgomery is a hard road to travel," retire from public life, take himself to some more quiet avocation, consoling himself with the reflection that Benton County don't know how to appreciate talent. The subject is exhausted.

D.
THREE LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN MAIL STEAM SHIP WASHINGTON.

New York, April 12.
The Bremen mail steam ship Washington has arrived at her wharf in this city from Bremen via Southampton, having left the latter port on the 28th ult.

Commercial Intelligence.
The Liverpool Cotton Market.—Richardson's Circular quotes Cotton as firm and unchanged. The sales during the three days succeeding the Atlantic's departure comprised 36,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000 and exporter 2600 bales leaving 20,500 bales of all descriptions to the trade.

General Intelligence.
Affairs at Sebastopol are unchanged. The Russians maintain their positions. Considerable skirmishing had occurred, but with no important results. On the 17th ult., the Russian attacked the entire line of the Allied forces before Sebastopol, but were repulsed with great loss.

The two first points have been settled by the Vienna Conference. It is said that the third, which is more critical, would occupy several days. The aspect of affairs, however, is unsatisfactory. The Allies do not insist upon the demolition of Sebastopol, but propose terms disagreeable to Russia.

The preparations at Constantinople for the reception of Louis Napoleon were in a state of forwardness.

France, according to the London Morning Herald, agrees to send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea, provided England will transport them.

Sir Charles Wood stated in the British House of Commons that as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Seas were opened, it was intended to enforce a strict blockade.

After the conclusion of the Vienna Conference, Sardinia will come into the English money market of a loan of £2,000,000 sterling.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL STEAM SHIP AMERICA.

Hatifax, N. S. April 13.
The British and North American Royal Mail steam ship America, Capt. W. J. C. Lang, has arrived at her wharf in this city from Liverpool, which port she left on 31st ult. Her mails will be due in New York on Sunday. The British Mail steam ship Canada

arrived at Liverpool from Boston on the 25th ult.

Commercial Intelligence.
The Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Circular of Messrs. Milligan, Evans, Lempiere & Co. of the 30th ult., report the sales during the week, ending that evening as having comprised 82,500 bales, of which speculators took 11,000, and exporters 15,000 bales, leaving 56,500 bales of all descriptions to the trade. The market closed buoyant with an active demand, which holders supplied freely.

General Intelligence.
Nothing important has been received from the Crimea.

No favorable indications have emanated from St. Petersburg. The Vienna Conference has met with a serious difficulty in the third point, notwithstanding it has been modified by the Allies. The matter has been referred to St. Petersburg, and the farther consideration of the question postponed until the arrival of the reply. The fourth point, however, may probably be discussed in the meantime.

The latest advices from London dated Friday night, the 30th ult., state that M. Drouyn de Lhays, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been in that city for consultation with the British Cabinet, and on that day had been closeted for three days with the leading Minister, and subsequently had a lengthened audience with the Queen. He left the same night for Paris, where he was to remain for two days, and then proceed to Vienna, bearing the irrevocable determination of the Allies upon the third point.

A new Belgian Ministry had at length been formed. Madrid was tranquil. Espartero had resisted the demand for a Democratic modification of the Spanish Ministry.

Advices from China state that the insurgents in Canton were gaining ground.

New York Markets.
New York, April 11.
Cotton is stiff with an upward tendency. Flour is unchanged.

New York, April 12.
Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency, and Middling Orleans is worth 9 7-8 cents per lb. Flour is stiff, but not quite higher.

New Orleans Markets.
New Orleans, April 11.
The Cotton market is firm, and the sales to-day have comprised 5,500 bales.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.
Hatifax, April 13.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
It is not true, as previously stated, that the Vienna Conference would proceed with the consideration of the fourth point—everything hinges on the third. The Western Powers did not demand the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea, in consideration for which they propose to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries having no power to act upon this proposition, referred the matter to St. Petersburg, and until a reply can be received the deliberation are suspended.

The condition of the Allies before Sebastopol is improving. Lord Raglan's latest dispatches announce the continuance of a steady fire, without any perceptible change having taken place in the aspect of affairs.

A formidable Russian force is assembled before Eupatoria, which is virtually besieged. The Russians are, also, actively engaged in strengthening their position at all points, and continue to make nightly sorties upon the trenches of the Allies.

Nine ships of the advanced British squadron have sailed from the Deal for the Baltic.

It has been officially announced that the Emperor and Empress of France will pay a visit to Queen Victoria, in the middle of this month.

The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal have joined the Western alliance, but the statement needs confirmation.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 15th of February state that the insurgents are besieging Canton and the Tiger Fort, and have plundered the surrounding villages.

The fabled bills of lading of James C. Nichols, of Charleston, have appeared in the Liverpool market to the extent of £14,000 Sterling. The fraud was accomplished by inserting the word hundred after the units in the body of the bill.

THE VERY LATEST.
Boston, April 14.

The America has arrived at her wharf at this port, and from our files of English papers we glean the following items of intelligence.

Should the Vienna Conference be ultimately broken off, the importance attached to the operations in the Crimea and their result would become the real criterion of success or defeat. There is, however, no further chance of negotiations being renewed, which, though a disappointment, is not altogether impossible, viz: that the answer from St. Petersburg may be in favor of some counter project which may lead to discussion. It is not, however, expected that any proposal at this time by the Russian Government can be regarded as practicable or sincere. The London Daily News says that according to the most recent communications from Vienna, Lord John Russell sees so little prospect of peace that he expected to return to England,

by the 15th inst. The opinion, also, is freely expressed that any peace now would be precarious and uncertain. The official journal of St. Petersburg represents the position of the Allies in the Crimea as being completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, and adds that new divisions have joined the army, and that grave events are expected.

Letters from Sidney state that a vessel, name unknown, was wrecked on Bampton Shoals. Five hundred Chinese and a portion of the crew were lost. The Captain and eight men were the only persons saved. They made for Cape Dengis in a boat, and on landing were attacked by the natives, and five killed.

Judge Loring.
Boston, April 4.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to-day an address to the Governor, to remove Judge Loring, was carried by a vote of 207 to 111. It now goes to the Senate.

Latest.
Intelligence from Vienna, dated the evening of March 27, states that the political horizon has again become gloomy, and that yesterday's conference, which was the first on the third point, was not satisfactory.

Although the Western Powers do not insist on razing the fortifications of Sebastopol, they propose other conditions which are not agreeable to Russia.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry made a sortie at Eupatoria, but were repulsed. On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts and were driven back with great loss.

[Cor. of the Charleston Courier.]
WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.—The critical relations between this country and Spain now engross universal attention.

The prevailing belief, whether erroneous or not, is that the President has determined to bring to a speedy issue the question whether the Spanish authorities shall be allowed to exercise their assumed right to visit and search our vessels, even upon occasions when they are on the look out for piratical expeditions from this country. The right of search is necessarily, it is urged, involved in the right of visit, demanding papers and bringing to our vessels, as lawfully exercised on the Cuban coast. The President has determined to put a stop to this practice. It is very true that the United States have never admitted the right of search on any occasion or for any purpose. It is a great principle and one that is necessary for the preservation of the freedom of the seas.

There was another prolonged Cabinet session yesterday in relation to this subject. It is not certainly known what course the President has determined upon. The orders to Commodore McCauley are of course confidential. But it is well known that the President, supported by Col. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Dobbin, are in favor of extreme measures, in opposition to the more conservative counsels of Messrs. May, Cushing and Guthrie. The President, however, relieved his Cabinet from all responsibility for this act, assuming it himself, as General Jackson did in regard to the Bank question.

Commodore McCauley has left the city already to go on board the San Jacinto, his flag ship, and he will proceed immediately to the cruising ground, or as it may be, the battle ground. He is to be followed by a large force, if it can ever be put in readiness. Seamen are scarce and it will be impossible to fit out the line of battle ship, the Vermont, which is talked of. Besides, a small force can make the question as easily as a large force. It may indeed require a larger naval force than we possess to meet the consequence of the step thus to be taken.

It is uncertain whether the Commodore is sent to apprise the Governor of Cuba of his intention to prevent, in future, the Spanish vessels of war from detaining or visiting our vessels. It he take that course, the Governor will perhaps suspend the practice till he can hear from the home government. But it is generally supposed that he is to resent the insult already offered to our flag by sinking the first Spanish vessel of war he may encounter, and particularly those war vessels which have been the instruments of this aggression.

It has been rumored for a day or two that the Isabel had brought to Charleston important dispatches from Havana. These must be despatches from our Consul, with his correspondence with Gen. Concha on the subject of our complaints. If Gen. Concha persist in his position, President Pierce will bring the matter to the test of force.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9.
Commodore McCauley, as has been heretofore announced, is appointed to the command of the Cuba squadron—and is to hoist his broad pennant on board of the San Jacinto, steam frigate, of six guns. The San Jacinto, steam frigate, is to be added to his force. There are two vessels of war already on the Cuba station. Thus the Cuba fleet will consist of the San Jacinto, the San Juan, the Princeton, steam frigate, the Sanquahann, steam frigate, is to be added as soon as possible. The force seems to be rather formidable for one of our West India squadrons. It is as large as a fleet of observation, or for the protection of our commerce on the Cuban coast, under ordinary circumstances. It cannot be intended for the purpose of intercepting illegal expeditions fitted out from United States ports for the invasion of Cuba, for it is not to be credited that any such expeditions are now meditated. It is to prevent Spanish vessels of war from hailing our steamers or other vessels and bringing them to—Are the orders of Com. McCauley to make an issue by attacking any

Spanish vessel of war that may undertake to enforce any police regulations on the Cuban coast, or beyond the distance of a marine league from it?

Is it to enforce some new demand that has been or is about to be made upon Spain in relation to Cuba? Speculation is active upon these points.

The fact that a fleet, as above mentioned, will soon be on the coast of Cuba, is not doubted. The arrangements are well known. The precise object is not so clear, and may not be as yet definite, if even in the view of the Administration.

I do not heed all the rumors that are in circulation on this subject. All I know is that the President is free to say, in conversation that he is much pressed to adopt extreme measures in regard to Spain, and that he intimates a purpose to assume a higher tone in regard to our Spanish relations hereafter than he has yet done.

The Washington Intelligencer, of morning, has an editorial on the subject of these speculations and rumors, and, referring to some of its home correspondence relative to the same, remarks as follows:

"The reader will find in these letters matter for grave reflection. He will perceive in them evidences of a desperate game now on foot for party or for mercenary objects, or both combined, in co-operation with foreign malcontents, which, unless promptly frowned down by a sound American sentiment, will be pushed by the gamblers in pursuits of their selfish ends, even to the plunging of the country into war. In the prosecution of this wicked scheme, resort is had to every species of misrepresentation to mislead and influence the honest public mind, and prepare it for the dread arbitrament of war; for with war will come Cuba, and with Cuba, will come the redemption of the Democratic party. This is the flattering argument and that the motive of the political gamblers. But are the sober, honest body of the American people prepared to embark in this desperate game for a prize of, to say the least, such doubtful value? We believe not."

A prevalent idea is that the President and a part of his Administration seek to raise a storm with a view to remunerate themselves upon the people for their lack of popularity.

The case of Estrampes is to be passed, as some believe, as a mere means of making a hostile issue. I am hardly prepared yet to believe this, though it is much talked of as a fact.

Estrampes not only violated the laws of Spain, but the neutrality laws of the United States. He was originally a Spanish subject, and Spain claimed him as such when found in her dominions and engaged in an unlawful enterprise.

He fared in the same way with the fifty Americans, with Crittenden at their head, who were shot in Cuba, as followers of Lopez. American or Spanish, Estrampes was equally amenable to Spanish law and ordinary modes of trial for treason. A New York paper does justice to Estrampes in saying:

"He was a gallant young fellow, and scorned to deny that he had been in Cuba with arms and with intent to overthrow the Government, and that therefore he took his life in his hand and periled it on the stake."—Ch. Con.

A Democratic Republican Meeting.
In accordance with a call of the democracy of beat No 14, Benton Co. a constitutional republican meeting was convened on April 21st.

On motion of F. Ross, Esq. A Breedwell was chosen Pres., and Thos. Birch V. Pres't, Wm Lackey, Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed F. Ross, Esq. S. Teague and S. Putman a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short time the committee presented the following

RESOLUTIONS:
Whereas, there never was a time in the history of our country when we would with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old and marks of Jeffersonian Jackson democracy.

Therefore resolved, 1st. that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned by the Land of Liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and seditious law from the statute book.

2d. Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the U. S. and sanctioned by all democratic administrations.

3d. Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of Franklin Pierce, as sound in principle, discreet in policy and true to the whole country.

4th. Resolved, That we oppose Know Nothingism, either North or

gusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.
April, 11, '54.--17.

Agusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.--1y.

April. 1 1854.—1y.

E. G. MORRIS.

Guthrie Union, will copy twice a month
for six months, and forward accounts.

E. L. WOODWARD
March 6th 1855 2t.